CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1839.

We are verily guilty concerning our brother . . . . therefore is this distress come upon us.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer. WHOLE NO. 162.

# VOLUME II. NO. 11. NEW SERIES.

# THE PHILANTHROPIST

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

### JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

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### POETRY.

### For the Philanthropist. TO THE HON. THOMAS MORRIS.

Written on hearing of his rejection as United States Senator from Ohio, on account of his Abolitionism, and of the election of Judge Tappan in his stead.

"I feel devoutly thankful to my Maker, and deeply grateful to my native State, for the situation I occupy, where my humble name appears upon the highest records of my country in opposition to American Slavery, and among the friends of the poor, down-trodden and broken-hearted slave."

"I have no wish to occupy any situation in which all the powers of my mind may not be fully exercised in this high, and permit me to say holy duty. \* \* And when the hand of time shall point to the last hour of my existence, I trust that my fervent prayer may be, that the Almighty, in his good time, will delive the negro race from that cruel slavery under which they are now groaning, and that the liberties and happiness of my country may be perpetual."—

The heart and lip are dumb! And the Southron's taunt is tamely met,-Our kneeling day is come! The recreant West hath kneeled To the footstool of the South;-And the voice of her own free son is sealed, The gag is in her mouth!

Let her name be blazoned high On the land and on the sea; In the cold New England's stormy sky Where the heart and lip are free! Where her mountain-torrent pours The wide deep forest through-Along her gray and surf-lashed shore O'er her lakes so cold and blue!

In Pennsylvania's heart-Where the strong would scorn to yield,-Where her solemn streams from her mountains start,-On Braddock's bloody field! Where the starved and way-worn slave Is shot in his mountain-lair,

And his mangled corse finds a rocky grave Where he breathed his first free air! And what hast thou done that they Should frown upon thee now,-And what is the crime they thus repay With a dark and clouded brow?

While our Country's banners wave In pride and pomp on high, Thou hast lent an ear to the dving slave In his bitter agony.

Thou hadst eyes, and couldst not be blind To his hot and bitter tears; Nor deaf to the shricks that load the wind-Nor cold to the mother's fears.

Thy lip could not be dumb To plead for the down-trod poor-Though the stern rebuke should harshly come From the sons of the high and pure

Thou art one of the few who are better Than those they represent,-Who rise to break the bondman's fetter, Ere Mercy's days be spent. Who cherish the golden words That are from oblivion won-

Undying gems that flashed from the lips

Of the glorious Jefferson! There are some whose nerves are strong, Who can see the slave all gory, And scarred with the mark of the driver's thong, · Yet talk of their country's glory! Who can smile on the bowed with years

As he perisheth in the sun; And coldly look on the orpan's tears As she prays her life were done.

Thank God there are hearts that feel For the out-cast bleeding poor; Thank God, there are men who will not kneel And laud the evil doer.

And thou art one of those,-Who as they feel, dare speak; Who cannot scorn the bondman's woes, Or spurn the poor and weak.

But thou\*, who can'st not feel For the slave,-though slave thou be: The haughty South hath stamped the seal Of a crouching slave on thee! Bend low, -- be mild and meek --Thy burning shame quick smother:

If thy master smite thee on one cheek. Turn calmly thou the other! But thou, the wise and good. " We oft will pray for thee;-Thou hast done as thy country's freemen should.

Whilst battling for her free. "hou hast our warmest love-Thou hast our freshest tears; And shalt have, while the bright stars shine above,

Farewell,-farewell! Unknown Though the minstrel is to thee, He hath tuned his harp to an humble tone, For the champion of the free. And its dying cadence means,-

Down to our latest years!

"May sorrow find thee never; And love and truth, with their kindred tones

Be with thee now and ever!"

who has altered his opinions to ensure hi Suppose the Bible did contain a warrant for Slavery, and we were to abolish it by sending all the slaves to Africa; then

· Judge Tappan, who has until lately, been an avowed

feeting it. we would be rejecting one of the institutions of Heaven,

### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist. THE TIMES-How Changed!

Seventy-four years ago, the British government undertook to govern despotically the colonies, now United States of America, by taxing the Americans without their consent. The first attempt was the "Stamp Act," which received the royal assent March 22, 1765.

NO. I.

"As soon as it was known in North America that the stamp act was passed, the whole Continent was kindled into a flame."

So says history. And so spirited was the conduct of the colonists, that a change of ministry took place in England, and the stamp act was repealed in about one year after its enactment. But the ministry was again changed, and the taxing project was resumed, under the ministry of Lord North. They undertook in 1767, to lay duties on tea, glass, paper, &c., when imported into the colonies. About two years after these duties were repealed, except on tea;-but the Americans contended about the principle, not the amount of taxation; the opposition was general, and resulted in a Congress of the colonies, which met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774.

The spirit of those times may be judged from the following extract, taken from the resolutions of the people of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, Sept. 5th, 1774.

"Whereas, the power, but not the justice,-the vengeance, but not the wisdom of Great Britain, which of old persecuted, scourged and exiled our fugitive parents from their native shores, now pursues us, their guiltless children with unrelenting severity. And whereas this, then savage and uncultivated desert, was purchased by the toil and treasure, or acquired by the blood and valor of those our venerable progenitors; to us they bequeathed the dear bought inheritance, and the most sacred obligations are upon us to transmit the glorious purchase, unfettered by power, unclogged by shackles, to our innocent and beloved offspring. "On the fortitude, on the wisdom, on the exertions of this important day, is suspended the fate

of this New World, and of unborn millions." "If a boundless extent of continent, swarming with millions, will tamely submit to live, move and have their being at the arbitrary will of a licentious minister, they basely yield to voluntary slavery, and future generations shall load their memories with incessant execrations."

"On the other hand, if we successfully resist er, whereby the inalienable and inestimable inheritance is totally wrecked, annulled and vacated, posterity will acknowledge that virtue which preserved them free and happy. Therefore we have resolved .-

"That it is an indispensable duty we owe to God, our country, ourselves and postery, by all lawful way and means in the power, to mulatale, defend and preserve those civil and religious rights and liberties for which many of our fathers bled and died, and to hand them down entire to future generations."

These sentiments were approved by the Congress, who declare-That the inhabitants of the English colonies

North America, by the immutable laws of Nature, the principles of the British constitution, and the several charters or compacts, are entitled to life, liberty and property."

"That they have a right peaceably to assemble petition, &c."

And hereupon they petitioned for a redress of grievances, as did also numerous other assemblages in America; but the British government treated these petitions with contempt, and prepared to rule the colonies by military force. But the freemen of America, undaunted by the tremendous power of Britain, resisted unto blood.

On the fourth of July, 1776, the Congress de clared the thirteen United colonies FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, on the ground that "All men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness: That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, de- are conspirators, traitors and murderous fanatics! riving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive, it is the right of the people

ment. "When a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government.'

to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new govern-

"And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Our Revolution, then, was based upon the prin ciples of universal freedom-universal emancipa-

But it was not quite convenient to live up to these principles. The colonies had slaves. They had called heaven and earth to witness their adherence to the doctrine of the inalienable rights of man, as between them and a government whose sway they had acknowledged; but they deferred the question of their obligation to do to others as they would have others do by them .- Not that they meant to forfeit their consistency-but they would attend to it at a more convenient season. Some states, that had few slaves, emancipated. Massachusetts did it soon-others more tardily. The states South of Potomac and Ohio groaned and professed to be much troubled that the misfortune of slavery had been entailed on them by Britain; but seemed very little disposed to take any step towards emancipation. The whole Union professed to lament the existence of slavery, and to execrate the slave-trade; yet, strange to tell! in 1787 they provided, in effect, in their new constitution, for the continuance of the slave-trade for

20 years! Yet they all abhorred slavery!

But the old Congress in 1787, did a glorious deed. It prohibited slavery, forever, in the Territory North-West of Ohio river. Let us never cease to be thankful to Almighty God for his good providence in this thing. Let us reverence the memories of those who were instrumental in ef-

Years rolled on. Our nation became eminently

of the slave, instead of being gradually loosened, This inestimable right which we so highly prize, conceived it to be a duty due to our friends, to re- ted by fair logical argument? I have heard some were rivetted more and more.

When in 1798, the Mississippi Territory was about to be organized, only twelve votes could be South are endeavoring to extend slavery beyond obtained in the U.S. House of Representatives to its present boundary? Let him enter the halls of exclude slavery from the territory. The motion for exclusion caused great wrath.

Time was when it was not at all difficult to have banished slavery from Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1790, Kentucky had but 11,830 slaves to 61,247 free. Tennessee had but 3,417 slaves the same in substance as that instrument. But beto 32,284 free. At the census of 1830, the two cause they never have, is it evident that they never states had 306,816 slaves to 1,063,000 free. In 1790 the slaves in the two states were less then eyes of Northern senators? On the contrary, it is one seventh—in 1830 they were almost one fourth platfi to the most unobserving, that they need but one seventh-in 1830 they were almost one fourth

of their population. Much feeling has been lately manifested among slaveholders on account of their being taunted in Europe. But this is nothing new. Some fifty years ago the following sentence was published in

a work. "If there be an object truly ridiculous in nature, t is an American Patriot, signing declarations of independency with one hand, and with the other brandishing a whip over his affrighted slaves." Yet it is this slave interest which has ruled this

Union-and is now, perhaps, more than ever in the ascendant. We should not wonder at their love freedom of speech and of the press will be matter of dominion. They are bred in the habit of domineering. Hear Mr. Jefferson:

"The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it. \* \* The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives aloose to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped with its odious peculiarities. \* \* With what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one-half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots and these into enemies: destroys the morals of one part, and the amor patrix of the other?

It was a common expectation, in the early days of our Federal government, that slavery was to be tion, and up with slavery." The main question abolished, and the Union freed from this cursethis badge of infamy. We extract the following, which was written about a centery ago.

"Under the Federal Government, from the mea-

How changed!! In 1820, when Missouri, a portion of territory not belonging to the Federal Union, sought admission as a slave state—the House of Representatives, as one man insisted on compliance. under

right and privilege of holding men in the condiion described by Jefferson-in absolute unmitigated slavery - was not extended to Missouri! And then the slaveholders began to justify slavery as agreeable to Scripture! And by the aid of cause triumphed.

About ten years after the agitation of the Misouri question, the theory was broached in Virginia-the State of Washington and Jeffersonthat the laborers of the free states were of the same class with Virginia slaves!

W. B. Leigh, in the convention of Virginia declared that, "In every civilized country under the sun, some there must be who labor for their daily bread, either by contract with, or under subjection o others, or for themselves. Slaves in the eastern part of this state (Va.) fill the places of the peasantry in Europe-or the day laborers in the nonslaveholding states of this Union!"

Similar doctrines are held forth in Hayne's ceebrated speech on Foote's resolution in 1830.

And now, a host of statesmen, so called, and jurists and divines, so called, declare that slavery not only right, and expedient, and Scripturalbut that it is the very corner-stone of freedom!-And that those who advocate the doctrines of 1776.

And to crown all, Henry Clay, the great champion of liberty, has harnessed himself the car of SEVENTY-SIX. slavery.

#### For the Philanthropist. AMERICAN CITIZEN.

And what is an American citizen? According Walker, a citizen is an inhabitant, a freeman city, &c. Now it is evident that Mr. Bailey, in his editorial remarks of Jan. 29th, did not wish to convey the idea that Abolitionists should be merely inhabitants of America, but that they should act as Americans ought.

And how, it may be asked, ought we to act? be necessary to refer the reader to the existing dif- of our institution, in your paper, of February 26th, ference between this republic and that of a des-e otism. The former is based on the immutabl ruth, that "all men are created free and equal, and leged against our institution, by those of our friends endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The latter acknowledges no such principle. To be an American citizen as "I understand" Mr. Bailey, is nothing more nor less than to carry out in practice, by every lawful and just means in our power, the truths contained in he Declaration of Independence—the truths on which our government rests, and on which it must remain while it continues to bear the name of a republic. This being the signification, it follows that he who converts into an article of merchandize any one of his fellows, is not an American citizen. also, that he who aids the oppressor in his work of wickedness, either by physical, political, reliious or moral power is unworthy the name of merican citizen; as he is by his actions carrying are but two charges which we deem necessary to out the principles adopted by tyrants. This sen-"Be simply an American citizen," hould be held dear by every friend of freedom in our country-should sink into the deep recesses of should be held up in full view before the rising generation of these U. S., as that which deserves heir serious attention. Believe the heart of every Abolitionist in the Unionstrict adherence to this can alone save this nation rom anarchy and misery. If our government is ong to stand on its original foundation, it must be upported by the friends of freedom at the North. They must be, not merely Van Buren men or Whigs, they must enlist under the motto, "Be an charge was, that the abolitionists instructed and American citizen." It can no longer be doubted, that the South is aiming a deadly stroke at the last senting their petitions to the Assembly. Seeing prosperous. The cultivation of cotton rendered slave-labor profitable in the far South. The chains of its friends been saved from the hands of tyrants.

is to be annihilated by one who has sold his liberty for Southern influence. Does any doubt that the with safety be done to effect their desired object? True, they have not as yet taken the Declaration has been done with periodicals which contained the sanction of the North, and they will go any length to perpetuate their accursed system, even

though it be to degrade us to a level with their see sufficient evidence for so doing, and they are ment about the Maryland Scheme. Did not Mr. slaves. Let one president after another barter Northern liberty for Southern votes-let one re- to condemn or acquit him of the charge. Last presentative after another prove recreant to liberty, as has the contemptible Atherton-let one legislature after another reject such men as Thomas Morris, because they dare stand firm by the Declaration and Constitution, and finally let the people of the North say amen to all this at the ballotbox; and, sir, the time is not distant in which the of history. Let this course be persisted in, and the day is fast approaching in which not only will the Declaration and Constitution be destroyed, but the Capitol itself will be reduced to ashes, because in its halls once stood the fearless advocates of freedon. The day has arrived in which it becomes a ssary for us, not only to say whether ssary for us, not only to say whether ger tolerate Banks as now conducted,

we will but wh we will suffer the South to seize our rights, with those of the perishing slave, bury them in tomb of this body-destroying, mind-crushing, Heaven-condemned system. Dollars and cents are something to us who are in reduced circumstances; but what, I would ask, are they comwhether we desire the emancipation of the slaves: -whether the freeman of the North will cry, "down with free discussion, and the right of petia Whig; and the contrary.

ligious means, but especially let us use all our votes to abolish the hateful system. Why should we endeavor by moral power to crush the system. and by our votes invigorate it. Many of us at the few truckling politicians of the North, the slave last election, knew not how to vote, because many of our societies refused to question candidates This, it is hoped, will be attended to in due season the succeeding autumn. But perhaps there are those among us, who are ready to join the non resistants of Mass., and take no part in political affairs. Be it so. I have reference to those only, who believe it their duty to prevent if possible the overthrow of this government, and their duty to hasten the day of the emancipation of the slaves, not only by moral but by political means; not by forming an abolition party, but by voting for those candidates only who will act for liberty, whether

they be Van Buren men or Whigs. It now remains for us to say, whether the South shall receive from our next legislature encouragement to per stuate their darling sin—for us to say whether we represent the South, by slave-representation, t aple our rights under their despotic feet in alls of Congress;-for us to say have a legislature that will meet whether w with open , commissioners from a slave-holding state, w may come to suggest to them that they make sixtes of freemen. Will not the Abotionists of Ohio prove true to the cause of Universal Liberty? Will they elect a legislature who shall "take another step in the descending scale? I trust in God they will not.

A. G. KIR.

#### For the Philanthrophist SCHOOL FUND INSTITUTE.

Murch 7th 1839. MR. EDITOR:-The undersigned, officers of the chool institution of the colored people of the State of Ohio, feeling it to be their duty to make the following statement of facts to the community of this State, through the medium of your paper, beg leave In attempting to answer this interrogatory, it will to say, that they are prompted to this by a notice by our colored brethern in Cincinnati. These facts are intended as an answer to the charges, alfrom whom we had hoped better things. We present facts believing they will serve our end better than argument.-We would say first, that we are pleased to see our brethren in Cincinnati, manifest so good an opinion of their bretheren in this

> the society-but at the same time we are sorry to see, an opposition to us, so causeless. Their notice of our institution, gives an occasion for us to state to the community, some facts, showing some of the actual good which has resulted from the organization. We here state the char-

State (excepting the officers of the school institu-

tion) as they seem to manifest in their notice of

ges made by our friends, against some of the officers, and set over against them, the facts and submit the whole to a candid community. There notice. The 1st is found in the last clause of the preamble of their notice, which reads:- "and where as, we believe there has been and still continues to be, a way of time and money, especially by M. M. Cl. 'c agent' &c. Their 2d charge is nd and third resolutions, which

agent, for denouncing the abothis charge, "The design referred to, abolitionists of a charge, made against them by some of the members of the legislature. The influenced the colored people of the State, in pre-

arnal and Register. In reply to gent, will here speak for himself. he statement, made in the Journal not to denounce but to clear, the not condescend to exhibit.

may not have made my explanation sufficiently ments fairly. If you think differently will you Congress. Has not everything been done that can clear, but the fault, I can assure them was not in my just be so good as to specify. heart but in my fallible judgement and want of ability. I am an abolitionist myself, in the fullest from the walls and consigned it to the flames, as sense of the term and would not throw a straw in the way of abolition influence, intentionally. My meaning then, in the Journal was, that our institution, as such, was not governed and directed, by our friends, the abolitionists; that the institution alone, was responsible for the act." As to the charge, by our friends in Cincinnati,

against the agent, for wasting time and money &c., a candid community will never condemn, till they here referred to the following facts, for evidence, year, 1838, 22 school societies were organized by the agent, among the colored people, \$300 were raised in those societies and \$150 of that sum applied to aid the schools, -\$600 collected from the Public, and over \$200 used in benefiting the schools the balance to pay the expences of the agentwhose time was mainly employed last year, in organizing the schools.-\$900 remaining on subscription, to be paid this year. An interest has been awakened everywhere, in the State, on the subject particular notice of Mr. B's arguments. His conof education, among the colored people. The at- stant effort was to turn the attention of the audience tention of the white community has been called to away from the turning point of the argument to some the subject of education among us, and they univer- thing else but remotely connected with the subject. sally approve our plan. Thousands of the citizens of this State, have been informed of the actual con- zation would be a great benefit to the free colored dition and wants of the colored inhabitants, who people, that it would promote general liberty, and never before knew anything about them. The the abolition of Slavery and the slave trade, and whole country has been informed through the dis- that it would be the means of elevating and chriscussion in the Legislature and in the Journals, of tianizing Africa, and that was enough to satisfy any our standing and condition in this State, occasion- candid man. ed by the presentation of our petitions. The whole time of the agent was employed last year in propared with our liberty? The question, sir, is not ducing these effects. As to his wasting money we glorious results were to be wrought out? Did he have only to say, that the committee appointed in tell us the how and by what means? His declabut whether we, the people of the North will the late anniversary at Columbus, to examine the kneel in humble submission at the feet of the South agent's accounts, found them to be correct, according to the money he accounted for and his subscription book. The report of that committee may be found in the pamphlet containing the proput to a candidate, should be, not whether he is in ceedings of the anniversary. We would here say, favor of banks, but whether he is in favor of Lib- that owing to the inclement weather, the agent erty in the fullest extent of the term. If the voter has not been able to do a great deal this winter. be a Van Buren man, and he can obtain a person We here state some of the actual good which has ressures already adopted, we have reason to believe that all slaves in the United States, will in time be emancipated, in a manner most consistent with let him forsake his party und vote for one who is, That late all the good which may in the Providence of the Abolitionists of Ohio, (though many of them God, result from this single event; eternity will are strong party men.) will thus act at the next explain the whole. Hundreds of persons have I suppose. One comfort—we have the largest election, who can doubt? When I say the Abolibeen taught to spell, read and write, who, till this number on our side—that you can't deny. election, who can doubt? When I say the Apolitionists of Ohio, I do not mean all those who have
attached their names to a constitution, but I do
not have remained without any opportunity for instruction, but for our efforts. A citizen
of the city of Observand, has donated to the colored people of that place, and, to their heirs forever
ed people of that place, and, to their heirs forever been taught to spell, read and write, who, till this number on our side—that you can't deny. citizens will build a house for school and other purposes. The ground is granted on the condition. that the house shall cost 12 or 15 hundred dollars.

making the whole donation from \$2,200 to \$2,500. A white citizen of Dayton, has donated a jot to the colored peo le there, worth \$1000 to build a church and school house on. In Portsmouth white citizen deeded a lot to the colored people of the place for school purposes, by their paying a trifle for it: the lot is estimated at \$1200. A lady in Steubenville, has pledged herself to educate one child in the school there, at her own expense as long as she lives, and at her decease, to make arrangements for the same to be continued as long as her estate remains. A minister of the same place has agreed to educate one there as long as he lives. All this good has grown out of our efforts to benefit our community by means of common schooling. \$4,500 in property, have thus actually been donated to our people within the last 18 months. We feel not the least unfriendly disposition toward our friends in Cincinnati; we are rather pleased that ccasion has been afforded to us to make this exposition of facts, relative to what we have done and o what has resulted from this enterprise. No! our spirit is the spirit of union not of discord; for we erily believe this to be a juncture, at which, the whole colored community of this State, should be firmly united in one inseparable brotherhood, in the cause of righteousness.

For the Philanthropist.

DIALOGUE, Between a Colonizationist and an Abolitionis

especting the late discussion. C. Did you attend the discussion between Mr

Gurley and Mr. Blanchard?

A. I did. Were you present? C. I was.

A. Well how were you pleased? C. Perfectly delighted with Mr: Gurley-but did not like Blanchard. I think the Abolitionists ought to be ashamed to say any thing more after

this against Colonization. A. Why do you think so? C. Why Mr. Gurley so completely used up

heir great champion that I should think they nev r would open their mouths again on the subject. A. But a great many think differently from ou about the matter-I suppose you are aware that a very considerable number of intelligent indiriduals who were friends of the C. S. when the discussion commenced have since lost all confidence in the scheme and come over to the Abolitionists. I should like to know wherein Mr. G. gained such an advantage over Mr. B. as you seem

C. Why Mr. G. conducted his part of the disenssion with such gentlemanly dignity, and he is such a beautiful speaker, I don't see how any one could help being carried away with him. But Mr. Blanchard used hard language, and made personal allusions to Mr. Gurley. O! he was so harsh—I did not like him at all.

A. Suppose all you say is true (which by the way I should be unwilling to admit without considerable explanation,) I do not perceive how the strength of an argument can depend upon the genteel manners, or handsome person of a speaker. Abolitionists do not reason in this way. But come now; tell me what single proposition Mr. G. substantiated by a logical process of argument. He said a great many things I know, and made assertions, as confidently as if triumphant proof had been at hand, but his proof if he had any, he did

C. O. it was not Mr. G's. place to bring argu-A. It is best to come down to particulars in evening given his name to the Society as a mem-

such a case. I ask what single one of Mr. Blan- ber.

move, unless they had been rightly accused of of the best judges that could be selected, and who it-I endeavored to disabuse them of it, in the Jour- were no enemies to Colonization, assert that Mr. nal. I may, in that instance, have acted wrong or Gurley did not meet one of Mr. Blanchard's argu-

C. Why the fact is, Mr. Blanchard's arguments were so abusive that they did not need any particular answer.

A. You admit then, do you, that Mr. Gurley did not fairly meet and refute any one of Mr. Blanchard's arguments because they were not worthy of particular notice? What did he do then?

C. I do not admit that. As you are so anxious, I will give you an instance in which Mr. Gurley showed that Mr. Blanchard's argument had nothing to do with the question. It was that great argu-Gurley show and did not Mr. B. admit, that the Maryland Col. Soc. is entirely independent of the

American Col. Soc? A. Surely. But Mr. B. proved that the Am. Soc. had volunturily assumed the responsibility of that enormous wickedness, by passing a resolution highly approving of the scheme and commending it as noble example to other States. And this Mr. G. did not pretend to deny. I am glad you teferred to this case for it is a good specimen of Mr. G's replies in all the instances in which he attempted a

C. But I am sure Mr. G. showed that Coloni-

A. I know M. G. asserts all that you say, but did he attempt to show the process by which these mation about Africa and general liberty had very little influence upon candid minds accustomed to reason carefully from cause to effect.

C. But did not he refer to to the history of the early colonies of this country and show what they had been the means of effecting in so short a time! A. Yes he did, no less than five times, and yet he did not in a single instance descend to any close comparison and for a very good reason: for it

C. Well every one must have his own opinion

A. I do not deny it, sin has always had more rotaries than virtue. But to tell you in a word the opinion which I entertain in common with many others is, that Mr. G. sustained himself chiefly by these means, -handsome rhetoric, diverting the attention of his audience from the main point of Mr. B's arguments and evasions. As to the comparative merits of the arguments adduced by the disputants, a remark once made respecting the great Congressional discussion on Nullification between Messrs. Webster and Hayne is applicable. Mr. Blanchard's arguments were amongst those of Mr. Gurley's, like cannon balls rolling amongst egg-

### For the Philanthropist. Huron Co. Anti-Slavery Society-Polical Action.

At the annual metting of the Huron County An--Slavery Society, held at Milan, O., Feb. 13th. 1839, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz:

President. Jabez Wright, of Huron; Vice-Presidents, John Smith of Milan, Philo Clark of Vermillion. Jonas Childs of Greenfield, Rundall Palmer of Fitchville, Willis Smith of Greenwich. Treasurer, Bradford Sturtevant of Milan; Secetary, John Seymour of Lyme.

Rev. E. Judson, of Milan, submitted the follow ng preamble and resolutions,— Whereas, the recent movements of a large num-

ber of the anti-slavery societies in different parts of the country have exhibited a strong tendency o give a political character to the sacred cause of Abolition; and whereas it is a cause which makes its strongest appeal to the heart, when regarded exclusively as a moral question; therefore,

Resolved, That this Society disapproves of the ractice of questioning candidates for public office brough the medium of the public prints, respectng their opinions on the subject of slavery. Its passage was advocated by the mover, and

opposed by F. D. Parish, who, together, occupied most of the afternoon session; and the same was laid on the table for further discussion at the evening session. P. R. Hopkins, Esq., a spectator, enquired whether it would be admissible for him, not being a member of the Society, to address the meeting

on the question; observing that he appeared in behalf, and at the request of a number of the citizens of Milan, who differed from the Society off the question. Whereupon on motion of F. D. Parrish, permission was granted to P. R. Hopkins, Esq., or

any other gentleman, not members of the Society, to speak upon any question that might be befor the Society. At the evening session, the preamble and reso

tions being taken up, Rev. E. Barber of Florence, moved to amend the resolution by adding the following as a second resolution; viz .-

Resolved, That while we disapprove of making bolition a political question, or an indispensable qualification for public office, still we regard correct principles and opinions on the subject of slavery of great importance, and that citizens have a right to know, and ought to know the views of candidates for public office in relation to this and

all other important subjects. The question being on the adoption of this, by way of amending the original resolution, it was carried in the affirmative.

The subject was further discussed by the mover. Messrs. P. R. Hopkins, Conger, Bitts and Parish. The question being on the adoption of the resotions, P. Sturtevant, Esq., called for a division of the question. The question was accordingly taken on adopting the preamble and first resolution, and

decided in the negative. The second resolution was then unanimously adopted. Rev. E. Judson then requested his name ments--all he had to do was to answer Mr. Blan- to be erased from the constitution of the Society, chard; and he did answer him most triumphantly, as did also a Mr. Saunders, who had during the

F. D. PARRISH, Secr'ry.



## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, April 9, 1839.

No Paper last week.

Our subscribers will bear with us: especially as we have to bear with many, very many of them. We have now advanced six numbers on another year, and they seem to have forgotten that we must have pay in advance. We do hope, that we shall not again have any occasion for omitting a paper during the year.

Of course every subscriber will recieve the fifty two numbers for which he subscribed; only he will be one week longer in getting them.

A long article in a newspaper wears a forbidding aspect. Short ones however will not always answer the purpose, and the editor is obliged occasionally to lay a heavy tax on the reader's patience. The article which follows is extremely long, but, it is on an important subject, and one, which at this time is peculiarly interesting to Western people. Colonization having lost its popularity to a great extent in the Eastern States, is now making strong efforts to root and ground itself in the West. Mr. Gurley at Cincinnati, Mr. Pinney at Cleveland, and Porter Clay in Indiana, are busied incessantly in seeking patronage for their favorite scheme. Hence the pressing necessity of immediately exposing what abolitionists concieve to be, the delusive, and destructive tendencies of this project.

COLONIZATION. J. C. Vaughan-Preparative to Emancipation.

We proceed with our comments on some of the speeches delivered at the late Colonization meeting in this place.

worthy of the sympathies and support of the patriot. He looked upon it as a preparatory step to emancipation in the South. He did not know how else Southern people were to be reached on this subject. He was born in the South, and there brought up, and he knew the state of feeling prevailing in that section.

We do not pretend to report Mr. Vaughan's speech, but only the substance of that part of it, which embraced his reason for favoring Colonization.—He deemed it a good thing, as preparing the way for emancipation. We propose to show, that so far from this being the case, it acts as a decided preventive to this desirable result.

Tendency in the Free States.

The tendency of Colonization in the free states is, to abate an efficient anti-slavery sentiment:in two ways.

1. It is the boast of the society that it has devised a scheme for uniting the citizens of every section of our common country, in the promotion of one benevolent object. The two great parties this compact of philanthropy, are, slave holder and non-slave holders. Owing to the circum stances and extreme sensitiveness of the former, it is found that the integrity and efficiency of the my must depend on its silence with regard to the "peculiar institution" of the slave states .-The compact of union rests upon an implied pledge on the part of the free state members, that they will not agitate the question of slavery, or censure its supporters. Who does not know, that an attempt to discuss the relation of master and slave, at a Colonization anniversary in Washington, would produce an immediate disruption of the society? The influence of such a connection over individual Colonizationists in the free states is manifest. They have been taught to believe. that the extinction of slavery, in some way or another, at an indefinite period, is to be brought about by Colonization. In order to facilitate this ulterior object, they see that the slave holding states must be propitiated in favor of the scheme; but their favor cannot be gained so long as they suspect it of any hostility to the slave-system. What is the strong temptation arising out of this state of things? The society must disavow the remotest intention or desire of touching the relation of master and slave, and its members in the free states must corroborate such disavowals, by continually and systematically abstaining from anti-slavery discussions. One way then, in which this scheme operates to lower the tone of anti-slavery sentiment in the free states, is, by repressing free discussion. Since the days of Luther the christian world, or at least the protestant part of it, has agreed, that no evil could be corrected, where free discusthat the nature of the evil, its bearings, causes, consequences, and remedy, may be correctly underit to bring the evil to the test of right principles .inactivity. Whenever the community, no matter from what cause, is induced to forego the discussion of a great moral evil prevailing in its midst, that moment its sensibilities are blunted, and it is in dan- rone the hour of emancipation. ger of falling into the most grievous deception .-Whenever, or from whatever cause, we turn away our attention from a system which invades human society, a system with which we are morally sed. We cannot escape the corrupting and be-

sin of slavery, but to excuse the slave holder? off as the southern slave. They are free only in ization, so far from benefiting the slave would be to ties, vice presidents, and most distinguished

language hundreds of times. Now what must be not now understand, colonization shall the effect of these views and feelings on the mind transporting the freed-men to another of him who entertains them? Clearly, to abate his abhorrence of slavery and relax his efforts in behalf of the slave. For how can he be zealous in pleading for the emancipation of the slave, when he believes that circumstances will still enslave linquish all present efforts, by the period and degrade him, despite of all that can be done for him?

In both these ways, we repeat, colonization tends to lower the tone of anti-slavery feeling, and lone he could enjoy them. weaken anti-slavery effort in the free states. And what are the facts? Up to 1816 the old abolition societies were flourishing to a considerable extent in both the free and slave states. The anti-slavery feeling of the country was strong. One after another, the states which are now free, but held slaves at the date of the federal union, abolished slavery In 1816, the colonization society was formed. It is matter of history, that as this increased, the old abolition societies decreased. In 1820, the Missouri struggle took place. Slaveholders triumphed. From that time, the slave-holding power has enjoyed undisputed ascendency. Slavery has been continually extending its ramifications throughout the Union. The federal government has uniformly been under its control. The spirit of opposition to slavery up to the period of 1832 or 33, gradually but steadily declined. The organization of the present anti-slavery society, and the system of vigorous effects then commenced, revealed the pro-slavery corruption which had stolen insidiously on the community; a corruption which until that period had been latent. The slave-holding interest quickly saw its danger, and in the various modes in which it essayed to defend itself, gave fearful evidences of the deep, wide-spread encroachment it had made on the sentiment of the free states. Mr. Vaughan said, that this was a noble cause, Gag laws in Congress, proscriptive measures a gainst the colored people, mobs against the opponents of slavery, defences of the system on bible grounds, apologies for it in the pulpit, philosophical treatises in vindication of its justice and reasonableness, all served to show how greatly anti-slave ry principles had deteriorated under the policy and spirit of colonization. True, it must not be forgotten, that the bold and sudden enunciation of singularly unpleasant truths, tended to place many individuals in a false position, by tempting them to take extreme ground in opposition. But our doctrines and measures have now been long enough before the public, for these unfortunate persons to have recovered from their avulsion, and resumed their proper position. And yet, on every side of us we behold continual evidences of servility, apathy to oppression, a low estimate of human rights, and a strong disposition to uphold the slave helder in his unrighteous system.

> After what we have said of the tendencies of the colonization scheme, can any one who admits the soundness of our reasoning, doubt, that this state of things is chargeable to a great extent upon its

Grant then, what every one must admit, that a decided anti-slavery sentiment in the non-slave holding states must act favorably for emancipation in the South, and Mr. Vaughan will see at once, if he concur with us in the views just expressed of colonization, that, so far as the public sentiment of as it may seem to bear upon the liberated n not only not prepared the way for abolition, but has obstructed it.

Tendencies in the Slave States.

But what must be the tendencies of the scheme as developed and prosecuted in the South? When it first attracted notice in that region, multitudes of the anti-slavery men there, regarded it as a new and better way in which to reach the object they aimed at. What was the first lesson taught them on entering the society? No discussion-entire silence as to the rightfulness or expediency of the relation of master and slave. They must no longer agitate the question of slavery, but trust to ar indirect, quiet, though indefinable mode of approaching the slave-holder. This is the lesson it now teaches. Of course, the most potent instrumentality for the overthrow of moral evil-the conscience. the religious sentiment of the community-was not brought into action. The scheme will have nothing to do with the servile relation, except to pronounce it "sacred." Again and again has this avowal been made in the official reports of the society. Hence, free discussion, that only method of arriving at just results on all important questions. is effectually barred; and the public conscience. light being shut out, becomes torpid. For it will

sion was disallowed. Discussion is necessary, so never do to proceed on the assumption that slaveholders are sufficiently aware already of the nature of slavery, and therefore need no discussion to impress stood. You cannot awake the public mind to the them with the necessity of its abolition. Mr. importance of removing it, until you have gained Vaughan knows that this is not he fact. He knows the public attention. You cannot quicken and that many of the best men in the South to this energize the public conscience, until you can induce day, are in great measure ignorant of the true character of the system they support. Colonization You cannot hope that public sentiment will escape then, by repressing free discussion, and deluding fatal delusions, with regard to the best remediate the anti-slavery men of the South with the notion measures in the case, while it remains in listless that they can accomplish at some indefinite period the abolition of slavery, without agitation, thus preventing the moral force of the community from being concentrated upon the evil, must surely post-

Another lesson the society teaches is, the principle we have so often referred to; viz., that the colored man can never be elevated in this country.rights, and prostrates the foundation principles of the two races never can live on the same soil as equals. Consider the influence such teaching must and politically connected, it is impossible that we have over benevolent minds, which until their adshould long retain our keen sense of the sacred-hesion to the society, had been growing more and ness of human rights, or prevent ourselves from more impressed with the duty of emancipation. becoming indifferent to the wrongs of the oppres- They hear this assumption, which unfortunately but too strongly concurs with former prejunumbing influence of sin, so long as we refrain dices, iterated and reiterated by a society, which from arraying ourselves against it. How then boasts of the great and wise men attached to it. can it be expected that a wholesome anti-slavery Their ears are filled with the declamation of the asentiment could long be maintained in a society, gents of the society about the wretchedness of the whose policy is, not only to be silent as to the free people of color. Mr. Gurley tells them that he has travelled throughout the Union, and can tes-2. Anti-slavery sentiment in the free States, tify that from the green mountains of Vermont to again, has been weakened by the Colonization prin- the plains of Georgia, there is little if any difference ciple, that the colored man "cannot rise in this in the condition of the free colored population. country." "After all," says the Colonizationist, All are ignorant, despised, degraded, and wretched. sthe free people of color throughout the length and Can any one mistake the tendencies of these influbreadth of the land, are degraded, and must re- ences? Will not such benevolent persons learn to main so. Multitudes of them are scarcely so well think, that emancipation, unaccompanied by colon-

Is not this a faithful representation of colonization to retain their own slaves in bondage, and exhort corrected in any instance by the parent society, ligent persons favoring the scheme will concede, like a society which had solicited congress to step

Again we appeal to facts. We ka has been the actual influence of the scheme in the South. Anti-slaver has been rendered inert, has been persa lusion, that at some distant period, perhaps ry or more, colonization might be able to the captive and restore him to his rights, where a-

And how can this tendency of the scheme remain noperative? The Society in official reports, and the advocates of the scheme North and South, have repeatedly proclaimed, that Colonization was the only remedy for slavery, and have also postively discouraged emancipation unassociated with the removal of the emancipated. On these points we offer proof, that no one will dispute.

"It (Colonization) is the ONLY possible mode of emanci pation at once safe, and rational, that human ingenuity car devise."—Speech of Mr. Custis. 13th Report p. viii. "Colonization is the oxly expedient by which these evils an be mitigated." - Speech of J. A. Dix. Af. Repos. iv.

"To this country, it offers the only possible means of grad-ally ridding ourselves of a mighty evil.—1st Rep. X. Y.

"The Colonizing scheme leading as it does to votune tate." - Speech of Mr. Key, Vice President, Af. Rep. iv.

"I would urge this system of Colonization upon your no ice as the UNLY rational plan which has yet been suggested for relieving our Southern brethern from the curse of slavery."-Speech of Chancellor Walworth, of N. Y. "The only rational and practical plan ever devised fo

Y. Courier and Enq., a Colonization paper. "This great end (abolition) is to be attained in No other Ax than by a plan of extensive Colonization."-Letter of

R. G. Harper, V. P. 2d Rep. p. 111. "In our opinion, the Colonization society presents the ox feasible plan for the liberation of our slave from bondage." -- Report of the Wilmington Col. Soc. Af. Rep. ix . 319.

We said it discourages emancipation on the soil. Read the following.

"The very commencing act of freedom to the two, is to place him in a condition still worse, if possible moral habits, his outward provision, and for that embosom him, than even that, deplor from which he has been removed."-Addres in N. Curolina. Af. Rep. 111. p. 66. "What but sorrow can we feel at the misgu

which has set so many of them free by death hed d or sudden conviction of injustice."-Ad. to Lychburgh Col. Soc. Af. Rep. 111. p. 193. "There are in the United States 238,000 blacks denon nated free, but whose freedom confers on them we migh

say, no privilege but the privilege of being more vicious and miserable than slaves can be."-Rev. Mr. Bacon of New Haven, 7th Rep. p. 99. "Policy and even the voice of humanity, forbade the pr

gress of manumission,"-Af. Rep. iv. p. 268. "It would be as humane to throw them from the decks in the middle passage, as to set them free in our country." Af. Rep. iv p. 226.

Here is the official declaration of the managers "The managers can with no propriety depart from their

bject. And they would further say, that if the thus restrained by the terms of their association, they would still consider any attempts to promote the increase of the free colored population by manumission, unnecessary, pre mature and dangerous."—Memorial of the Am. Gol. Soc to the several State Legislatures Af. Rep. 11. p. 60.

"This law, (a law of Virginia, by which a manual the state.) odious as it muy at first view appears, and hard these states may exert influence, this scheme has less dictated by sound policy, and its repeal would be regar ded by some with more unfeigned regret than the friends of African Colonization. It has restrained many masters from giving freedom to their slaves, and bas thereby confrom getting freedom tributed to check the growth of an evil already too great and formidable."—Memorial from Powhat. Col. Soc. Virg.

> "To set them (the slaves) loose among us, would be as evil more intolerable than slavery itself,"-Rep. of Kentucky Col. Soc. Af. Rep vi. p. 81.

"As long as our present feelings and prejudices exist the abolition of slavery cannot be accomplished without the removal of the blacks."—2d. Rep. N. Y. Col. Soc.

"If the question were submitted whether there should be ither immediate or gradual emaucipation of all the slaves in the United States, without their removal, painful as it is express the opinion, I have nodoubt that it would be un vise to emancipate them."-Speech of Mr. Clay, Vice Pres. to Kentucky Soc. Af. Rep. vi p. 5. Mr. Clay is now the President of the society.

In his late speech in the Senate he held the following language. Alluding to the time hen Pennsylvania adopted Dr. Franklin's plan gradual enancipation he said, "But, if I had been then or were now,

the planting states, the Southern or Southshould have opposed and would continue cheme whatever of emancipation, graduat because of the danger of an immedi black race, or of a civil contest, which might termi the extinction of one race or the other.

"The liberty of the descendant of Africa is incompatible with the sufety and liberty of the European descendant. Here slavery forms an exception—an exception resulting rom a stern and inexorable necessity—to the general liber ty of the United States. We did not originate, nor are we esponsible for, this necessity.] "They, Colonizationists, entertain the opinion generally.

that, if universal emancipation were practicable, neither the that, if universal character, the happiness of the slave, nor the welfare of the colony which they have at heart, would make -Mr. Bartons Add. to a Col. Soc. in Virginia, Af. Rep. vi 291. "Resolved, That we superadd our decided opinion that Col-

onization ought to keep equal pace with manumission of people of color throughout the United States"—Process ings of Col. meeting at Plattsburgh, N. Y. 4th July 1833. "Any scheme of emancipation, without Colonization they know to be productive of nothing but evil."-Speech of Mr Key, Vice Pres. Af. Rep. iv 300.

"I am strongly opposed to emancipation in EVERY SHAP AND DEGREE, unless accompanied by Colonization?"—Let-ter from R. G. Harper Vice Pres. to secretary of the Society, 20th August, 1817.

"It is a well established point, that the public safety for hids either the emancipation or general instruction of the slaves."-(7th Report p. 96.) "So long as we can hold a pen, we will employ it heart and hand, against the advocates of immediate emancipation,

and natio, against the does not contemplate expatria-tion."—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, a Col. paper, 10th July, 1834. "Emancipation with liberty to remain on this side of the Itlantic is but an act of dreamy madness." - Speech of Mr.

Custis, 13th Rep. p. 8. "What right, I demand, bave the children of Africa to n the white man's country!"-Speech of Mr. Custis, 14th Rep. p 21.

For these quotations from colonization docu-

ments we are indebted to Jay's Inquir It will not do to tell us that the esponsible for the opinions and tions of individuals. It is puerile to refer of its constitution, as the proper dard by which to judge of the worth and tende es of the scheme. We are bound to regard the manner in which the object of the society is generally ad- to slavery; and have not been able to detect

doctrine? We have heard such sentiment in such others to do the same, until in some way they can-but in many cases endorsed by it, such policy is that viewed as a remedy for slavery, it is utterly im-out of what this state deemed its constitutional I, in fairly chargeable on the society itself. It may potent. Will he then point out the way, in which sphere. also be said, that the scheme of Colonization is not responsible for the extreme prejudice in the exciting discussion? We have seen that it reouthern states, against emancipation without excheme was projected, cases of manumission were far more numerous, than they have been since. and the disposition to emancipation on the soil, was more prevalent. If there were any such prejudice before that period, all wehave to say is, that the Colonization society has organized it, given it a palpable form, and facilities for injurious action, sanctioned it by the intelligence and piety it has been able to gather around its standard, and strengthened it mightly by stimulating it with delusive hopes that its wishes could be gratified.-Hence, it is easy to see how that public sentiment has been fostered, which has compelled the legislatures of many of the slaveholding states to prohibit emancipation, unless on condition of the exclusion of the freed-men from their borders, or its way. their transportation to Africa. We now can see. why so strong an effort was made at the last ses sion of the legislature of Kentucky to impose the same kind of colonization restriction upon manumission, in defiance too of the Constitution of the State. On Mr. Vaughan's own assumption, there fore, that this scheme can never remove the slaves from this country, does he not see, what an incalcuble injury it inflicts on the cause of emancipation

> Another mode in which Colonization acts as a preventive to abolition is, by placing the moral power of the nation in such a pos ition, that it becomes in fact a defence to sla very. It collects and arrays in imposing assemblage the wise and good of the country, and extracts from them, excuses, if not pleas of justification, for the slave holder. While it binds them not to agitate the question of slavery, it entices them to give their sanction to the relation of master and slave. What do we generally find in colonization reports and addresses? Any thing calculated to awaken compassion for the slave, any fearless reprobation of the sin of slavery, any direct, though affectionate appeals to the slaveholder, as the man on whom the responsibility of the system hangs? servile relation sacred; it excuses the slave holder; it takes off the load which conscience would lay on his soul, by telling him that slavery is his him by his ancestors, who alone are responsible sustain these assertions we quote the following testimony taken from Jay's Inquiry.

in the South, by fastening this ruinous delusion

upon Southern mind?

"We hold their slaves, as we hold their other property nered." Speech of J. S. Green before N. Jersey Col. Soc. Af. Rep. 1, p. 238.

"To the slaveholder, they (the society) address themselves n a tone of conciliation and sympathy. vii. p. 100.

yes of the society." Ad. of Rockbridge Col. Soc. Af. Rep iv p. 274.

-Un as bine assenting to the opinion of some abolition-ugh the matters sight over his living slaves should be conceded, yet he has no claim of property in the unborn, for the reason, that there can be no property in a Am. Quar. Rev. transferred to Af. any jurisprudence."

"Slavery is an evil entailed upon the present generatio of slave holders, which they must suffer whether they will or not." .Af. Rep. v. p. 179.

"The existence of slavery among us, though not at all to be objected to our Southern brethren as a fault." Address of New York Col. Soc. Af. Rep. vii, p. 136.

"It (the society) condemns no man because he is a slav

older." Editorial article, Af. Rep. vii. p. 200. "Acknowledging the necessity by which its (slavery's) present continuance, and rigorous provisions for enance, are justified." .Af. Rep. iii. p. 16.

"It is the business of the free, their safety requires it, to keep the slaves in ignorance." Proceedings N. Y. Col. "The laws of Virginia now discourage, and very wisely

Speech of Mr. Mer ocrhaps, the emancipation of slaves."

"They (the Abolitionists) confound the misfortunes of me generation with the crimes of another." Af. Rep. vii.

"We all know from a variety of considerations, which s unnecessary to name, and in consequence of the policy which is obliged to be pursued in the Southern States, that t is extremely difficult to free a slave; and hence the enact ent of these laws, which a fatal necessity seems to de

nand." Af. Rep. ii. p. 12.

"I am not complaining of the owners of slaves: they cannot get rid of them." Ad. before Hampden Col. Soc. Af. Rep. iv, p. 226.

"There are men in the Southern States, who long to d omething effectual for the benefit of their slaves, and would gladly emancipate them, did not prudence and competerior forbid such a measure." 1. Rep. p. 100, App.

"Suppose the slaves of the South to have the knowledge of freemen, they would be free or exterminated by the whites. This makes it necessary to prevent their instruction, and to keep them from Sundy schools, or the means of gaining knowledge." Proceedings of N. York Col Soc.

"The treatment of slaves is in general as good as circum stances and the cruel necessity of the case will permit,"-Proceedings of N. Y. Col. Soc. 2d, Am. Rep.

"We believe there is not the slightest moral turpitude in olding slaves, under existing circumstances, at the Af. Rep. ix, p. 4.

These quotations illustrate fairly the policy of the colonization scheme. Has Mr. Vaughan ever weighed well the legitimate influence of such policy? The slave holder sees that men of the highest order of religious worth, and intelligence in the country, are connected with the colonization society. The circumstances of those of them who live in free states are of such a character, as to create the strongest presumption that they are sincere and candid. And yet, the whole censure, proffers him sympathy, and excuses his conduct, on the ground of a fatal necessity. We put it to any person of common sense;-is this the right course to disturb the conscience of the slave holder, or to soothe it? To exalt his moral sensibilities on this great question, or to debase them? To quicken his regard for the sacredness of human rights, or to deaden it? To arouse him to restless examination whether he cannot extricate himself from this evil, or to sink him into uninquiring, ruinous apathy?

We have thus endeavored candidly to search out the real tendencies of Colonization, in relation vocated; and when we see its auxiliary socie- one, that can favor its removal. As we have already hinted, Mr. Vaughan conceded in name—they are enslaved by public sentiment." him a curse? Will they not therefore be tempted friends, pursuing steadily one line of policy, un- his speech, as doubtless a large majority of intel- national government, led her to regard with dis- sleep that knows no waking."

it is to act as a preparative to abolition? Is it by presses discussion. Is it by nurturing more liberal subjoined document. In the African Repository patriation. We simply answer, that before the feelings towards the colored race? Its vital ele- for March, there is an account, copied from the ments are, prejudice against the man of color, and Nashville Commercial Chronicle of December. the assumption that he must forever remain degraded and wretched in this country. Is it by creating doubt in the mind of the master as to the rightfulness of his property claim over human beings? It sanctions the claim. Is it by the dif- the people for moving in this matter," (which refusion of correct sentiments on the subject of human rights? It holds in common with the slave holder that a stern necessity compels him to violate every natural right, but that of life. Is it by appeals addressed to his conscience? It soothes wise and great men of the republic. So far then from Colonization acting as a preparative for abolition, it is one of the most formidable obstacles in

We proceed still further. Supposing the slave older anxoius to maintain slavery with the least possible hazard to himself, he could devise no etter mode of doing it, than the scheme of Colo nization. Mark !-we do not say that such was the original design of the American Colonization society; or that now it is in collusion with the advocate of perpetual slavery. With these questions at present we have nothing to do. True, the agents and advocates of the scheme have plainly proclaimed, that it would promote the interests of the slave holder, as such. In proof of which take the following.

Mr. Archer of Virginia, speaking of the beneficial influence of Colonization in view of the dangers resulting from an excess of the slave population, said there was but one way in which they could be prevented. "It was to provide and keep open a drain for the excess of increase beyond the occasions of profitable employment. This might be done effectually by an extension of the plan of the society.

"After the present class of free blacks had been exhausted by the operation of the plan he was recommending, others would be supplied for its ac-Nothing of the kind. The society pronounces the tion, in the proportion of the excess of the colored population it would be necessary to throw off, by the process of voluntary manumission or sale .-This effect must result from the depreciating value misfortune, not his fault-a legacy bequeathed of the slaves, ensuing their disproportionate multiplication. This depreciation would be relieved for evils under which he now is suffering. To and retarded at the same time by the process. It indispensible PECUNIARY INTEREST, that he addressed himself to the people and legislatures of the slave holding states." 15th Report p. 22.

> The managers themselves, in the 2nd Report, p. 9, declare their confident belief, that "Colonization of the free people of color will render the that they [the abolitionists,] are the most vio slave who remains in America, more obedient, more faithful, more honest, and consequently more useful to his master."

removing the most fruitful source of disconte (free blacks) from among our slaves, we should render them of Putnam (Georgia) Col. Soc.

"The injury they (the free blacks) do to the slaveholder nfluence on his servants, amounts t ore than sufficient to convey them from us,"-Add. Rev. J. C. Young to Col. Soc. Af. Rep. ix., 59.

"To remove these characters from among us, will increase the usefulness, and improve the moral character of those who remain in servitude, and with whose labor the country is unable to dispense."-Add. to a N. Carolina Col. Soc. Af, Rep. iii., 67.

"None are obliged to follow our example; and those wh do not, will find the value of their negroes increased by the departure of ours."--Ky. Luminary.

"The free negroes corrupt our slaves. From what ha been adduced, the expediency of removing this nuisance from the community is clearly inferable, both in relation to their interests and ours; and this can only be attained by means of the Colonization Society."—Internal Improvements of South Carolina; by Robert Mills, p. 15. means of the Colonization Society.

"The tendency of the scheme, and one of its objects, is to secure slaveholders, and the whole Southern country. against certain evil consequences growing out of the presen threefold mixture of our population."-Add. of a Virgini Col. Soc. Af. Rep. iv., 274.

"By removing these people (free Blacks,) we rid our selves of a large party, who will be always ready to assist our slaves, in any mischievous design they may conceive." -Add, to a Col. Soc. in Virginia, Af, Rep. i., 176.

"Are they (the free blacks) vipens sucking our blood nurl them from us!"-Add, to Lynchburg Col. Soc. Af. Rep. iii., 201. "The removal of every single free black in America

would be productive of nothing but safety to the slavehold rs."-Af. Rep. iii, 202. "So far from having a dangerous tendency, when pro perly considered, it will our peculiar species of property."-N. Orleans Argus. "They (the objects of the Col. Soc.) are, in the firs

place, to aid ourselves, by relieving us from a species of population [free blacks,] pregnant with future danger,"— Speech of Gen. Harper, Vice Pres. 7th Rep. p. 7. "I am a Virginian. I dread for her the corroding evil of that mercenary caste [free blacks.] I tremble for the danger of a disaffection spreading, through their seduction, among our servants.—Add. of J. B. Harrison. Af. Rep. iii. 197.

We repeat, that we do not now charge the American Colonization Society with an intention of perpetuating slavery. We simply say, that in view of the absence of any tendencies in the scheme to promote anti-slavery principle, of the strong disposition prevailing in the slave states to continue slavery, and the readiness with which this scheme can be made to subserve the purposes of those who are anxious to enjoy slavery with as few of its dangers and inconveniencies as possible; we are certain that Colonization at the present time, in

the South, is in fact the handmaid of slavery. We are aware that it was urged by Mr. Vaughan, that South Carolina had regarded the organization refrains studiously from all rebuke, or Colonization Society with distrust, as aiming in- we view the bitter and persevering opposition of the abolisidiously at abolition, But, this proves nothing with regard to its real tendency. We know the extreme jealousy of South Carolina in relation to her domestic institutions. Had the people of this state allowed themselves to inquire into the true nature and capabilities of the scheme, they would have been by this time as ardent in its support as Virginia or Louisiana. It should be recollected, too, that the resolutions of the legislature of this state, reprobating colonization, were passed during the excitement growing out of the tariff, and the contest with regard to state-rights, and after attempts had been made to secure the patronage of the general government to the society. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the jealousy cherished by South Carolina, of the power of the laid down again, no one dissenting, to "sleep the

In conclusion, we call the attention of Mr. Vaughan, and of those who think with him, to the 1838, of the formation of a Colonization Society, in Baldwin county, Alabama, auxiliary to the American Society. From the report of a committee appointed to prepare "a synopsis of the reasons of port was adopted,) we make the following extract. We beseech the reader to examine it. We have placed in small capitals or italics, the points to which his special attention is solicited. He will see, that the "main object" of the Baldwin co. his conscience by the gratuitous apologies of the Colonization Society is, to remove the "free blacks," that the slaveholder may enjoy slavery with the least possible hazard and inconvenience; and that, "the improvement of the condition of the free negroes themselves; the possible civilization of Africa; and the ultimate suppression of the slave trade," are set down among the "collateral benefits," as "considerations" not "lightly to be overlooked!" He will also see what construction is put on the colonization policy of Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, and Mississippi, by these slaveholders in Alabama. And his conclusion will be, that, no matter where, or from what motives: the scheme originated, or by whom it is supported in the free states, it is at this moment in the South, made to minister to the security and maintenance of the system of slavery.

"We do not deem it necessary to enter into an elaborate argument to prove the expediency of a measure which, from its important bearing on our present and future pros-perity, should be a matter of anxious consideration with all. we consider, at least, a brief exposition of our views due to ourselves, as well as to our fellow-citizens who differ

We hold it to be the duty of good cltizens to duly weigh principles before they act upon them: but when once con inced that they are just and proper, and that it is experom using all honest means in his power to render such principles effective. And after a due examination of the plan of colonizing the free blacks out of the country, with their own consent, we believe it safe, philanthropic, and vital importance to its tranquillity; because it respects, to the fullest extent, the inviolability of private rights and private property; because it proposes to remove from among us a degraded, useless, and vicious race, who are but no ninally free, to a place where they can be free and happy; because the plan has been advocated and supported by suc nen as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Marshall, Bushrod Washington, and many other great and good men, whose wisdom and patriotism cannot now be questioned; nd because we consider the measure, of ALL OTHERS, BEST CALCULATED TO PRESERVE GOOD ORDER AND PROPER the laws of most of the individual states prohibiting their immigration within their limits to reside, it is notorious that was on grounds of interest therefore, the most they pass from state to state, and from one part of a state to another part, without exciting the particular attention any one, and, of consequence, are peculiarly accessible to designing fanatics, who may, through their instrumentality, disseminate their disorganizing doctrines, involving, in their spread, insurrection, massacre, and servile war .-Therefore, we deem the plan of removing them from the United States the most effectual method of counteracting the ultimate designs of the abolitionists. It is notoric which the scheme of colonization has to en enelration has discovered its tendency; and they denounce it as a scheme originating among slaveholders, for the perbetuation of slavery, and for the removal of the very elenents on which they [the abolitionists] rely to produce an explosion which shall ultimately compel the Sout to resort to indiscriminate emancipation, in self-defence.
We cannot, therefore, but look upon the rapid increase of the free blacks as dangerous, and afording probable grounds for the partial realization of these expectations. unless the process of removal be soon commenced and steadily prosecuted. Commenced now, and the expense ing a sufficient number to prevent their farther increase will not be too great to permit a hope of its being accomplished; delayed for another generation, and the resources of the state would be inadequate to the under

In 1790, the free black population of the United States ras only 59,140; in 1830, it had swelled to 321,150!showing a doubling of the class, from the natural increase and from emancipation, about every fifteen years.

In the present slaveholding states, the same populati was, in 1790, but 28,197; and in 1930, the nu ncreased to 167,718--being doubled in those states, from the natural increase and from emancipation, about ever

In 1820, Alabama contained only 571 free blacks in 1830 she had 1,510. and in 30 years from the present time, at the same ratio of increase, she will contain unwards of 50,000. Mobile alone has now 567, being about as many as the whole state had in 1820. In our own county, with an entire population of less than 3,000, according to the re-

ent census, there are 69 free blacks. The states of Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, and Missis ippi, are now prosecuting the object with an earnestness proportioned to the necessity of removing so great an incu ous Nor can the same policy in this state, in relation t the same object, be otherwise than beneficial, which As neessary in those. Virginia, with a free black population of 50,000, availing herself of the agency of the American Col. Soc. at Washington, has sent to Liberia about 2,000 Maryland, with a still larger free black population, has estapriation of 200,000 dollars, despatches two or three expedi-

ions annually to Maryland in Africa. Louisiana and Mississippi have also colonies of their own on the western coast of Africa, for which emigrants leave New Orleans twice ayear, in a regular packet, owned by the

In view of these premises, we cannot see the wisdom of ostponing action until the approaching tornado over-thelm us with its devastations. Liberia possesses every requisition of soil and climate to afford the col ence and independence. Already have several miniature epublics sprung up there, in which are cherished the principles of our own institutions; and so far as the race is sus ptible of improvement, the field is a favorable one for their success. Nor should it be forgotten that it is the natural home of the negro race, and at a safe distance, whence they can never return to the injury of our slave popula tion; and, if stern necessity should ever demand their banishment from the United States, HUMANITE COULD NOT PLEAD THAT THERE WAS NO PLACE PREPARED POR

Other collateral benefits might be adverted to, which will follow as consequences of the main object. The creation of a rich and varied commerce, in the rare tropical production of Africa, will eventually repay, an hundred fold, the expenses incurred in the early stages of the enterprise. No are the improvement of the condition of the free negroes them elves, the possible civilization of Africa, and the ultimate suppression of the slave trade, considerations lightly to be overlooked. In fine, we believe that philanthropy itself has not conceived a scheme of more extended usefulitself has not cenceived a scheme of more extended u ness, independently of its future influence on the political and economical relations of the United States. And while tionists to the plan as strong evidence of its claims to the favorable consideration of all true friends of the Union, we do not impugn the motives of others in their opposition to it; but we do entreat them to examine the subject calmly and dispassionately; and we cannot but believe that by so doing, they will arrive at the same conclusion which we have—that their opposition can have no other tendency than to embolden, if not to aid, the abolitionists and amalgamationists in their unhallowed efforts against the rights gua-rantied to us by the federal constitution."

FLOOD'S RESOLUTIONS .- We clip the following from the Columbus Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, dated 16th. ult.

"I must not neglect to mention that Mr. Flood's nti-abolition resolutions were picked up in the Senate this afternoon, turned over once or twice as carefully as if they were bombs that would explode with the least handling, and then quietly

ous of the federal government, and fearful that it from their solemn employments, to attend to the may transcend its limits, pass over in silence the movements of the present administration in favor of colonization? In the report of the special committee of the Senate of S. Carolina, on the subject of state rights Dec. 12th, 1827, are the following sentiments.

"In a system by which so many political bodies are to be in constant motion, the most trifing aberration of any one, from the circuit in which it is designed to move, breaks up the great design. It thus becomes a high duty in every state legislature, to use its best exertions, to bring back the government to its first principles whenever it departs from the compact; and this it may always do, with calmness, with moderation, and yet becoming firmness."

The Committee, in conformity with the report, recommended several resolutions which were adopted by both Houses. Among them were these

"Resolved. That the American Colonization Society is not an object of national interest, and that Congress has no power, in any way, to patronize or direct appropriations for the benefit of. executions, this proposition to execute privately this or any other society.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be finstructed, and our representatives requested to continue to oppose every increase of the tariff, with a view to protect domestic manufactures "&c," and all appropriations in favor of the Colonization Society, or the patronage of the same, prison, to execute this retributive sentence of leeither directly or indirectly by the General Gov- gal murder.'

In 1828, the Legislature of Georgia, having had the report and resolutions of the S. Carolina Legislature under considerations, passed a resolution of concurrence with the action of the latter body.

We hope that the Senators from these two states made appropriations in favor of the Colonization Society.

### Anti-Slavery Meetings.

Week before last, anti-slavery meetings were held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in the Sixth Presbyterian church. Rev. John Rankin and Rev. J. A. Thome were the lecturers. The interest of the public in the question of slavery is manifestly on the increase. There is a strong disposition to hear, and people are beginning generally, to consider the subject more dispassionatelly and with candor. The addresses were well adapted to enlighten the public mind, and stimulate to further inquiry. On the following Monday afternoon, Mr. Thome addressed the Ladies' anti-slavery society, in the third Presbyterian church, when nineteen new members were added. On the evening of the same day, he delivered an interesting lecture to a highly respectable tice in Mary land and the District of Columbia confacts in relation to West India Emancipation.

Every thing in Cincinnati wears an encouraging aspect.

### Sixth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The sixth anniversary will be held, with Divine permission, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next. The public exercise will be in BROADWAY TABERNACLE, and commence at ten o'clock A. M. An abstract of the Annual Report will we read, and several addresses delivered by brethren from different parts of the Union. A meeting for business will be held in the Lecture Room of the Tabernacle, in the afternoon, after the public meeting, and be continued, probably for one or two subsequent days. -

All the auxiliaries are requested to send delegates, and members of Anti-Slavery Societies, throughout the country, are invited to attend the anniversary.

JOSHUA LEAVITT. Committee LEWIS TAPPAN, LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

Arrangements. N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of huma rights, are respectfully requested to give the above notice an insertion in their respective papers.

EFFECTS .- A Kentucky slave holder, who had attended the discussion between Messrs. Blanchard and Gurley, said the other day on board of church-"tell Mr. Blanchard that he may conslave holder"-meaning himself.

have always said, that their movements, so far of unquestionable veracity, that one of the highest Avowals in the Senate. judicial officers of the nation, himself a slave holary spirit. The slaves had heard that some effort was on foot in their favor, and they were quiet, in hope it might be successful. But, if no agitation of this kind existed, despair would drive hibiting intercourse with Hayti-Instructions them to violence.

# Who can doubt it?

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY. SENATE-March 15th.

"Mr. Smith, from the majority of the standing committee on the Judiciary, to which had been connexion between the North and the South-referred the memorial of John B. Mahan, for re-er of the North in the General Government. muneration for damages and losses sustained from being subjected to criminal process in the State of Kentucky, upon false grounds; together with petitions to the same effect from citizens of the State, reported unfavorably, asking to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their papers;

which was agreed to." This is what we predicted. The rights of our own citizens are trash in the eyes of these "ser-

A LABORIOUS COMMITTEE .- Monday 18th ult., tion, page 102. in the Senate, Mr. Walton from the standing committeee on the

"Judiciary, reported back sundry petitions on the subject of slavery, asking that they lie upon the table, and stating that the labors of the committee have not permitted an investigation and

Most considerate, respectful, committee! We pray abolitionists to have patience. So magnisupervision of public roads, and changing the man's influence.

Will South Carolina, that state which is so jeal- it could not be expected they could find leisure smaller matters of liberty, slavery, and all that .-Meantime, to show them what they have lost by the failure of this distinguished man, Mr. Walton, Columbus Journal and Register two paragraphs, which, Mr. Gallagher said, were extracted from a report by said gentleman on "the subject of the private infliction of capital punishment." The reader will see that Mr. Walton certainly "labors" very much.

Mr. Walton said: "It must be acknowledged, that to properly

constituted minds, to all the fine, delicate, and numane feelings of the human heart, the very idea much less the public exhibition of punishment for capital crimes is truly appalling and awful, and strikes the senses with horror and utter abhor-

"But what is the prayer of the petitioners?-Why, that the execution of criminals shall be within the walls of the prison, and in the pre-exists. sublimity of the following sentence.] muchsoever we may deplore the idea of public strikes horror doubly deep to the human heart, lings are less acute than the most abandoned conwalls of our Penitentiary, could be prevailed upon in this private manner, to enter the walls of a

#### A NEW WORK.

A new book has just been put forth by the Hon. William Jay, entitled "a View of the action of the Federal Government, in behalf of slavery." It is one of the most important works ever issued on will inquire of President Van Buren at the next the subject of slavery. It contains developments session of Congress, by what authority, he has which must startle the whole nation, if it be not grand doctrines set forth in our declaration of nathoroughly narcotized by the slaveholding spirit. To give the reader an idea of the importance of in the table of contents.

> FEDERAL RATIO OF REPRESENTATION-Its operaon-Caused unfair distribution of the Surplus Revenue-Source of political influence,

EFFORTS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO OP-PRESS AND DEGRADE THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR-Naturalization law-Militia law-Post-Office law -Deprived of the rights of suffrage, and rendered meligible to office in the city of Washington by act of Congress-Oppressive ordinances of the Corporation of Washington.

INTERFERENCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE RECOVERY OF FUGITIVE SLAVES-Constitutional provision-Act of Congress respecting fugitives; unconstitutional and oppressive-Law in the District of Columbia-Despotic power of the Marthe sale of persons not known to be slaves--Prac-

NEGOCIATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXI-CO FOR THE SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE SLAVES-EXtracts from official documents.

INVASION OF FLORIDA, AND DESTRUCTION OF FUGIrive slaves-Official despatches.

COMPENSATION FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES OBTAINED ROM GREAT BRITAIN Instructions to min appointed to treat of peace -Treaty of Ghent -- Proedings in the Chesapeake-Proceedings at Bernuda-Negociations in London-Award of the Emperor of Russia-Payment by Great Britain.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN COMPENSATION FOR SHIP-VERGRED SLAVES-Cargoes of three American slavers rescaed in the West Indies-Demands upon the British Government-Mr. Stephenson's leter-Ex-traordinary resolution of the Senate.

THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE-Its cause-Land offles -Many of the victims white men and women -The trade of Maryland-In Virginia-In the City of Washington-Constitutional power of Congress to abolish the trade.

DUPLICITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN RE-SARD TO THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN TRADE -The trade permitted by the constitution for twenv years, on the demand of the South-Testimony Mr. Madison—Opposite interests of the breed ing and the planting States-Illegal continuance of the trade-Testimony of members of Congress-Testimony of Juge Story-Official testimony-Collusive bonds taken from traders—Sale of impora steamboat to an elder in the former gendeman's ted Africans-Impunity of traders-Agitation in Congress about the trade, connected with Colonization-New law respecting the trade-Use made gratulate himself on having converted at least one of it to promote Colonization-Act making the trade piracy-Demand made by Great Britain for the fulfilment of the pledge in the Treaty of Ghent INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISTS .- Abolitionists respecting the abolition of the trade-How evaded -Condition exacted-Treaty proposed-Assent from being insurrectionary, have had a strong ten- of Great Britain to the proposed condition and treadency to keep down the spirit of insurrection ty-Bad faith of the Senate towards Great Britain and Mexico-Final decision of the government aamong slaves. We are informed by a gentleman gainst any combined effort to abolish the trade—

INTERFERENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT der, has lately expressed the same opinion. The agi- THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CUBA-Instructions tation, he said, tended to restrain an insurrection- to ministers to the Panama Congress-Negociation with Russia-Negociation with Spain-Speech-

es in Congress. HOSTILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO HAYTI-Summary history of Hayti-Act of Congress proministers to the Panama Congresss-Speeches in Congress-Action in Congress, on a proposition to acknowledge the Republic of Hayti-Present condition of Hayti-Extent of American commerce with Hayti.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FREE STATES--Intimate onnexion between the North and the South--Pow

Probable influence of the Anti-slavery agitation on the permanency of the Union-Rights of the South-Consequences of violating them--Consequences of separation-Conclusion.

"Times change and we change with them." -"But, whatever, in any measure, throws oman into the attitude of a combataut, either for herself or others-whatever binds her in a party conflict-whatever obliges her in any way to exert coercive influences, throws her out of her appropriate sphere."-Miss Beecher on the Slave-Ques-

"In the present aspect of affairs among us, when every thing seem so tending to disunion and distraction, it surely has become the duty of every female, instantly to relinquish the attitude of a partizan, cious crimes. in every matter of clashing interest, and to assume the office of a mediator, and an advocate of Slavery, are not abuses or accidental results of the peace."-Ib. p. 128.

A Ladies' Colonization society has recently been organized in this place, of which the respected autudinous, multifarious and infinitely complex were thoress from whose work the above quotations are the "labors" of the committee—such as framing taken is the devoted secretary. Our Colonization cle of merchandize, or a means of acquiring bills for the protection of orchards, regulating the friends begin to understand the high value of wo- wealth.

We are always sure to find some things worthy of special attention, in the proceedings of the antislavery society of Illinois. In a late number of the Genius of Emancipation, (which after many necessary delays is at length in successful operato report on their petitions, we subjoin from the tion,) is a full report of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of this society. We copy the lowing large extract, containing a number of he olutions, which we hope no reader will fail to es amine. Better never were passed.

> On motion of Mr. Brown, Resolved, That the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society holds its next anniversary at Quincy, Adams Co., on the fourth Wednesday of September, 1839, at nine o'clock, A. M.

The business Committee further reported the following resolutions, which were adopted. Resolved, That this society become AUXILIARY

to the American Anti-Slavery Society. Resolved, That we view with regret the effort made to strike out from the Constitution of the National Society, that portion of the second Article which assirms, "That the power to abolish slavery resides only in the States in which slavery

It seems to us obvious, that this is the true view "How of the Constitution of the United States. The fifth article of the Amendment of that instrument was originally proposed by a slave state, and was never understood by any one, when proposed or and like the foaming cataract, impetuous, rushes adopted, to confer on Congress the power of abolwith irresistible velocity, the idea of the barbarons ishing slavery in the states:—and to put such a executions in the Bastile; what officer whose fee- construction on it, at this time, would justly shake the confidence of the community in the National vict, and whose heart is less cold than the massy Society, divide and alienate its best friends, and seriously, if not fatally, obstruct them in the attainment of their benevolent design.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss which the friends of immediate emancipation have sustained in the death of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, the first Secretary of the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society, the intrepid defender of the great principles of universal freedom, and the first martyr to freedom of the Press, in the fierce contest with

American Slavery. Resolved, That while we lament his death, we admire the ability with which he defended the tional independence; the firmness with which he met the storm raised by the enemies of the freedom of the press; and the unwavering devotion the work, we notice some of the topics, as stated with which he fell and bled on the altar of our common liberties:-and that we regard with feelings of unmingled indignation and horror, that corrupt public sentiment which suffered the perpetration of an act that robbed the church of so devoted a minister, and the nation of one of her noblest sons.

Resolved, That England, in the emancipation of her slaves in the West India Islands, gives indubitable evidence of the correctness and power of abolition principles.

Resolved, That the reciprocal good feelings which incidentally obtained between those who had been masters and slaves, in the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, and their continued peace, prosperity, and happiness, bear irresistible testimony to the truth, that immediate emancination is both politic and safe.

Resolved. That the high estimation in which shal-His interest to sell free men-Particulars of England is now held for her abolition of slavery, by all the civil and enlightened nations, is a corroborative testimony to the truth of God's word, that righteousness evalteth a nation

Resolved, That the superior advantages of free labor to slave labor, as experienced in the West Indies, is a motive of self-interest which should be urged why slavery should be immediately abandoned.

Resolved. That we recommend circulation and particul of the ward Kimball, and also the corroborative testimony of Professor Hovey, respecting emancipation in the West Indies.

The Committee on funds made the following eport, which adopted; viz:

That two thousand dollars will be necessary to meet the expenses of the Society the ensuing year; and the Committee would recommend that subscriptions be now received of the members of this Society, for raising the above sum; that it be the duty of the General Agent to solicit funds for the same object; and that auxililiary societies take up collections for the same purpose, and forward the District of Columbia -- The trade licensed by the same to the Treasurer of the State Society, and the receipt of it be acknowledged in the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

On motion of B. Lundy. Resolved. That we highly approve the conduct of the Hon. J. Q. Adams in the Congress of the United States, with respect to his advocacy of the right of petition, and his opposition to the annexation of Texas to this Union,

It was also, on motion, Resolved. That it is due to the memory of E. P. ovejoy, that a suitable monument be erected over his grave, by the friends of the cause to which he

fell a martyr.

Resolved, That a Committee of five of this body e appointed to attend to this subject, and report at the next anniversary, as to the best mode of effect-

The following gentlemen were apponted that Committee, Rev. G. W. Gale, Messrs. C. W. Hunter, H. H. Snow, J. T. Holmes, and E. Wol-

The business Committee then presented the fol, owing resolutions, which were read, considered, and adopted. 1. Res loed. That every human being, from the

very laws of his nature, is under the just authority of God, and as under sacred obligations to live for him, and to use all his powers of body and of mind, and all that he may acquire by their use, in

2. The claims of God upon each individual of he human race, are superior to all other claims. duty in the fear of God. All souls are his -of each he is the Creator-for each he has provided redemption, through the blood of his Son, and the means of santification through his Spirit. And if any thing can be clear beyond dispute, it is, that to their undivided love and service, his claim is supreme.

3. To suppose that God has ever admitted, for moment, the existence of a claim on any human being, higher than his own, is both impious and absurd. It implies that the eternal ruler of all sanctions a right to rob himself of the service of the creatures whom he has made, and for whom he has provided redemption.

4. To suppose the bible sanctions, or does not condemn, the system of American Slavery, is both impious and absurd; for it is notorious that this system pretends to give to every slave owner, the right entirely to disregard the immortal nature of man, and to compel him, without redress, to disregard and disobey the known will of God; -and nat as it regards the marriage union, it has, by public law, put it entirely out of the power of all American slaves, to obey the will of God, and rendered it inevitable that they should live in a state of oncubinage or prostitution; -and that it sanctions of the and defends the daily commission of the most atra-

5. That these results of the system of American tion. system, but its natural and legitimate consequences-consequences which have, in all ages of the kindness and benevolence, in their gratuitous acworld, and in all countries uniformly flowed from the impious principle, that man, made in the image of God, may be by law reduced to a mere arti-

6. Therefore, to maintain that the Bible same

name of John Evans to John Lewis Evans, -that ILLINOIS STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. tions idolatry, fornication, adultery, drunkenness and murder, is no more derogatory or insulting to divine author, than to maintain that it sanctions system of American Slavery; -- for none of rimes are more clearly against the revealed e avowed and fundamental principle of in Slavery, and its daily, universal, and

late results.

That even if it could be shown that the Bible metion the system of American Slavery, it adultery, murder, and stealing to be right; could it be proved that the Bible sanctions them. The only possible effect of proving that the Bible from a God of justice and of truth.

-8. That nothing tends so directly to produce in fidelity, and to dishonor and disgrace christianity, and ministers of the gospel, to sustain a system so iniquitous, by claiming for it the sanction of the word of God.

9. That the prevalence of this system in so large a portion of our land, tends directly to paralyze the moral sense of the whole nation, by accustoming one part to violate the fundamental principles of right, and the other to witness their violation without any appropriate emotions of holy indignation or expression of rebuke,-by arraying, on a great scale, the love of gain against the voice of conscience; and also by making all parts of the nation more or less concerned in the profits of this guilty system;—also by a continual interchange of hem so closely in ties of political and civil inter-

gations to God and to man to do the same.

on to settle:-involving also the question weighing from thirty to fifty pounds, which they ter his wrath.

ble, safe, and a duty; but either prejudice and mis- ed, and afflicted bondmen. apprehension, or a selfish but groundless fear of becuniary loss, or an unbelieving apprehension of some future evil consequences, or criminal and unchristain prejudice against the people of color.

13. So long as the Lord God Omnipotent eigneth, and has all hearts and events in his hands, even a regard to consequences calls for implicit obedience to his will, with unlimited confidence in was a criminal in the sight of God". This charge I his power to protect and bless those nations who must deny and repel; as I cannot permit any sancyield him a joyful obedience, and to curse with tion by my name, to a violation of the rights and woes unatterable all who defy his authority and despise his power.

14. That the greatest source of apathy among ment, or to produce excitement, however corrupt and opposed to good that public sentiment may ideal designed to express.

15. That all the christians of our country need to the known will of God.

out to a successful result the great cause in which this is work

e earnestly recommend to all engaged in t cause, to give the subject of the eleva- sions. tion of personal holiness, the first place in their minds, and to subordinate all else to it, as the surest means of securing thelgreat end at which they aim, especially that, they watch unto prayer, and in language and conduct, at all times, exhibit the spirit of meekness and of love, whilst they no less carefully maintain the spirit of courage, decision, ower and a sound mind,

18.-That we recommend that, by general greement, some day be fixed on, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, throughout our land, on the subject of American Slavery, in which a special effort should be made to bring the subject before the mind of the nation as it now presents itself to the mind of Almighty God, and implore his aid to arouse the nation to a sense of their guilt and danger, and urge them to a speedy discharge of their hand, and he will deliver us, if not, we will

The resolutions, below, were officed by Mitet, and adopted.

Resolved, That we regard the intellectual and

moral improvement of the free people of color, of the first importance in carrying out the doctrines of this Society. And we therefore recommend to its members, that they treat this oppressed class of our fellow citizens with that attention and affectionate regard, which will inspire the sure hope of their future elevation.

Resolved, That we recommend to all christians, oppressed and free people of color, on the last Monday of each month. Resolued. That we regard the course pursued

by some churches of the Redeemer, in excluding slaveholding ministers from their pulpits, and slaveholding professors of religion from their communion, as eminently adapted to teach our southern brethren the enormity of the sin. Resolved. That the Secretary be requested to transmit to the Executive Committee of the Amer-

n thereon. That the minutes of the Society be Executive Committee, for publica , That the thanks of the Society b ne citizens of Farmington, for their

commodations offered to its members. The business of the Meeting, having now been disposed of, it was, on motion, resolved to adjourn. E. WOLCOTT, Prest.

### For the Philanthropist. IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

WORKING OF EMANCIPATION, IN JAMAICA. Extract of a letter from a missionary to Dr. Wm. Peck of this city. Dated Dec. 26, 1838. Many God, or the nature of right and wrong, of the citizens of Cincinnati well remember Mr. Fitch who left this place for Jamaica last year.

"But I suppose I have not spoken of the subject which excites deepest interest among our friends, I mean the working of emancipation. Just as we left America a report was beginning to circulate ald no more prove it to be right, than it would that the people were in commotion, and threatened to bring the proprietors to terms by force; that the Governor had resigned, etc. I can say that the sanctions slavery would be, to prove that it has the friend of the missionary and the people, willing forfeited its claims to be considered a message to abide the calumny of the public for the sake of of all christendom," it is clear that slavery can nevdoing right. As to employing force to bring the proprietors to terms the people have a better way. When the employer wishes to oppress the laborer and the church, and to paralyze the whole power in his wages, as has often been the case, the labor- that in one hundred and fifty or two hundred years of the truth, as the attempt by numerous christians er says to him; "Massa; don't you member two gistrate and swear me worth four bits (50 cts.) a day, and now you offers me 10 pence? Hot? That is all he gets of him. Not only is there a dispothey are charged 59 cts. a week for their huts and the protection of the people, the overseers and propopulation between the two parts; -also by uniting prictors often take advantage of their ignorance to tice and of our legislative halls, shedding its dark-10. That as all parts of the nation have a deep of the planter? There is this fact .- Many of the of impracticable termination. At least I am not to and vital interest in the public morals of the whole, properties are owned by gentlemen residing in be driven to this conclusion by mobbish violence, and also in the question whether God and his gos- England, and the oversight of business is commit- seduced into it by religious temporizing, or persuapel shall be honored and obeyed, or exposed to ted to persons residing in the Island. Now it is ded to adopt it by the blandishments of oratory. public derision and contempt; -and, in short, the belief of good men that some if not many of My heart is full of the conviction that slavery is whether the nation shall enjoy the smiles, or en these overseers, are doing what they can to injure doomed, throughout the christian world. ounter the wrath of Almighty God, -so have they their proprietors, that presently, they may be able deep and vital interest in the great question of to purchase them, at at a greatly reduced price. On ests stand as the advance stumbling blocks, in the he continuance or extermination of the system of those properties where the managers have a desire pathway of Mr. Clay. His estimates of these are American Slavery. And that they not only have to preserve their value they begin to see that it is sacred right to employ reason, and truth, and for their interest to be just; and thus the people are What is their foundation? They owe all to the prayer, for its removal, but are under sacred ob- becoming more and more industrious. But it is compact of insurance, in the constitution of the Unot to be expected that a nation of long oppressed nited States. But for this underwriting of slavery, 11. That though in one aspect, the abolition of slaves will at once set an enviable example for free- it would probably have withered and died. The way is a political subject, yet in its true and men. I think few of the people are idle, but many use made of it has operated to vivify and expand ortant aspect, it is a religious subject, in- are at work for themselves. You might see them that which it was intended barely to tolerate. Its the great and most fundamental question in droves an hour before daylight, each with a bas- future use may instantly depreciate the thing it has , which this or any other nation was ev- ket of yams, coco, plantain, banana, or oranges cherished into embarrassing and inconvenient capa-

> affectionately yours J. M. FITCH.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist. SIR:-I am represented by Mr. Blanchard in his speech, published in your last paper, as having embellishments of elecution.—Cin. Gaz. "solemnly declared George Bushrod Washington

character of the venerable dead. I admitted in the late debate, (what I doubt not all humane and christian men at the south as well as citizens, but those of the slave states, have any christians, and timidity among ministers of the the north admit) that for a man voluntarily and ungospel, is a prectical atheism on this whole sub- necessarily to separate the husband and wife was ject;—as if it were purely a political question, in criminal; and yet said that slavery being an institu-which God took no interest, and on which he has too of the State, escent of such separation might oc-no celling;—and hence the abominable doctrine cur without the consent of the master; and of conrse

that it is criminal on this subject to outrage public that where his power in such case ceased so like wise must his responsibility-such at least was the Judge Washington sold a number of his slaves. and for this published his reasons. His letter I have o be aroused to a more distinct and simple heart- not, nor have I read it for many years. I hope it ed acknowledgement of the authority of God, on will be published. Are my impressions erroneous all questions of politics, morals, and religion, on that he represents the sale to have been made with the basis of the simple truth, that all power is of the consent and for the advantage of these slaves? God, and that he has given to nobody of men the Has Mr. Blanchard any evidence that in this sale, power to rule themselves on principles that war families were "forcibly separated" and from "mowith his own government and laws, and that hu- tives of gain?" If the sanctity of the grave is to be perfected or gain its true ends, until subordinated honored, for private virtues and christian devotion, 16. That this devotion of Christians to God, taining with dignity and reputation through a long on the slave states to pay for their own unquestion

the associate of Marshall on the bench, and sus- against all equity to levy any portion of the tax upand the unity, energy and courage, needed to carry life the immortal name of Washington, is to be able property." dragged forth to infamy, I demand the proofs of we are engaged, can result only from earnest and charges which are to vindicate his accuser before entire property in slaves. The owners hold it ervent prayer for the more abundant effusion of the country. If the evidence to sanction these charthe Spirit of God, and universal and unremitting ges be but an inference from the fact that Judge property character is abandoned for the common efforts e elevate the standard of personal holiness Washington sold slaves, it will be another item to the church; and that the attainment of swell the already numerous mass of facts that show, lutely essential, at all times, to the suc- how the intoxication of some one idea blinds the It would, indeed, be a mockery of justice, to relieve ecution and consummation of every great eves of reason to honor, justice, and truth, and over the slave owner from a burthen and a curse, and one and all cast down and trodden in the dust, urges

R. R. GURLEY.

### For the Philanthropist. THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Bellefontaine, March 2d, 1839. Dear Sir .- We have learned with deep mortification and regret that our legislature have passed he bill of abominations requiring "all who hear the sound of the dulcimer, harp, sacbut and all that class composed of human beings! of living kinds of musick" (viz. the cries for help of the men! to be worked and watched, restrained and fatherless and the stranger) "to fall down and wor- fed! Truly, it can be no wonder that its power ship the Golden image what they have set up, and whoso falleth not down and worshippeth he shall be east into the midst of a burning fiery furnace-such is the decree, but we are not careful to answer in this matter. Our God is able to deliver us out of not bow down to the image of slavery. We have 'counted the cost," and though fine, imprisonment and damages await us, yea even death, we know who has said "fear not those that can kill the body, and after that have no more power, but fear of property influence are to be observed, which Him who after the body is dead can cast the soul into Hell, yea I say unto you fear Him."

This addition to the Black laws of Ohio is received here, almost as you would desire; there are at least nine tenths of the citizens who condemn it; indeed I have heard of but one intelligent person who sustains it. We circulated a petition for its to observe the monthly concert of prayer for the repeal, one day, and about two thirds of those to whom it was presented signed it. We are in fine spirits for the good cause. We think the Kentucky delegation have done nobly. Should the matter work as well elsewhere, as in this region, they speakers have been engaged to attend. will have done more to propagate abolition than 100 lecturers on a winter's lecturing; indeed we hope they may yet regret that they did not learn visdom from the son of Hammedatha.

But the foolishness of God is wiser than man and the weakness of God is stronger than man; can A. Society, a copy of the resolution on the let us therefore exalt the King of Heaven. All a day of fasting and prayer, and request whose works are Truth, and his ways Judgment and those that work in pride, he is able to abase. Yea He makes the wrath of man to praise him.

# MR. CLAV'S SPEECH.

"The slaves are here"-"the true enquiry is what is to be done with them?"-In answer to this question, Mr. Clay sets forth the magnitude of value attached to these same slaves, as property. The incorporation of this value with all property and all business in the section of the country where it exists. He then paints, in the glowing colors of which his imagination is so fruitful, and which he can embody in the most stirring language, the en-

ormities which must result from any attempt to disturb the present condition of this property. This done, he asks, "is it not best for both parties that the existing state of things should be preserved, instead of exposing them to the horrible strifes and contests which would inevitably attend immediate abolition?" And upon this ground he justifies sla-

very "in the eyes of all christendom." It will be seen that Mr. Clay disposes of the whole matter, and claims for slavery a perpetual existence in the country. Its property ramifications enlarge, strike deeper and spread wider every day. If, because of their present magnitude, it is best to preserve them as they are, venerable Governor still sits in his official chair, to yield before "the force of circumstances," and appeal to necessity for our "justification in the eyes er be extirpated from the country. If the positions of Mr. Clay are conceded, slave property must remain forever among us. Even his own prophecy, the colored race would be extinguished in our counyears ago when you hire me out, you go fore ma- try, must be abandoned-slavery is irrevocably one of our institutions.

I am not prepared for this conslusion. It is not condition of things contemplated by the founders sition to oppress the people in this way, but while of our present governments, as is evinced by the restriction upon it, in the North West territory. provision grounds (which grounds are often 5 or 6 It is not a condition of things adapted to the premiles from home and on the side of a mountain sent state of christian nations. It is not a condiwhere an American would think one would require tion of things convenient or acceptable for our own both hands hold of the bushes to stand, half as social relations. It is, a dark snot on our noblical much more is often added for each pickaninny. horizon, which shames the proclaimed freedom of There is much that is claudestine about the man- our institutions. It is an odious disturber of all our agement of the overseers. Though there is law for internal relations, a corrupter of our morals, a defiler of our religion, an intruder of our courts of juswrong them with impunity. But one is ready to ening, its blighting influence upon every thing it ask, is not such a course prejudicial to the interests touches. It is too pregnant of evil to be received as

The sum of value and the ramifications of interall mere assumptions. How have they grown up? bility. The conviction of this truth, the apprehenwe, as a nation, and as statues, will subor- carry on their heads to Kingston, from the moun- sion of its consequences, constitute the touchstone dina our legislation to that of God, or go on to tains 20 miles away. Some who have saved a lit- of the slaveholders' easy excitation. Hence his his authority, resist his purposes, and encoun- the money are purchasing small pieces of ground pertinacity to silence discussion every where, but for themselves. I rejoice in that. No one can particularly in Congress. Hence his conjurations 12. That the causes of the resistance to the tell how much the planter will be benefited by e- of arsons and murders and desolation. He has used ruth on this subject, are not the want of abundant mancipation, and it requires no prophet to foresee his endorsement of insurance to build up his favorvidence that immediate emancipation is practical the advantages which will result to a nation of crush lite institution to a monumental magnitude. He would make it mountainous. Already its obscurations darken our noonday. We claim to pauseto explore—to discuss—to examine our obligations -their extent, and the use that has been made of them .- We must not be deluded from doing this, by the influence of a name, or by the sophistries or

The owners of slave property are asked to hold conference with their fellow-citizens, as to its gen-This argument is met with a flat denial, that any right to make inquiries on the subject. It is their own affair. But this high ground is too clearly untanable for argument. It has hitherto been maintained by denunciation. This has failed to impose silence upon the voice of investigation, and another gorgon of intimidation is conjured up, VALUES!
Mr. Clay adjust these, at TWELVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Upon the assumption of this staggering estimate, he proceeds thus to overwhelm his antagonists:

"If, therefore, these ultra abolitionists are seriously determined to pursue their scheme of immediate abolition, they should at once set about raising a fund of \$1.200,000,000, to indemnify the owners of slave property. And the taxes to raise that enormous amount can only be justly assessed upon themselves or upon the free states, if they can man society, in all its departments, can never be invaded, and the reverend form of him who was pursuade them to assent to such an assessment, for would be a mockery of all justice, and an outrage

This enormous value is stated as covering the mainly, by force of the National insurance. If its good, every rule of justice requires, that, where a full price is paid, it should be at a common charge. impose no portion of the expense upon him. And him possessed by it in the very fury of the pas- yet this claim is in perfect character with slavery pretensions, as asserted all over the country. think, however, that Mr. Clay, in taking up such a palpable incongruity, made rather a low descent. The whole paragraph is very light coinage, consid-

ring the mint that has issued it. A slave property valued at twelve hundred milions of dollars!! The suggestion is of a most startling character. A single class of property in value twelve hundred millions of dollars! And men! to be worked and watched, restrained and pervades all employments, and infuses a disturbing pirit, whereever it is felt. Mr. Senator Morris suggests that the slave power of the South, twelve hundred millions of dollars, is in association with the banking powers of the great commercial cities North, East and West, six hundred millions more. and well asks, if liberty can be secured to any man, with such a coalition against it? When the devotion of the commercial cities to the slave power is borne in mind, indications of this monster coalition must fill a thoughtful mind with fearful reflections .- Cin. Gaz.

# NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OHIO ANTI-SLA-

The Annual Meeting of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Putnam, Muskingum county, Ohio; on Wednesday, the 29th day of May next. It is expected that it will be a meeting of great interest. Several distinguished

To Local Societies .- We hope every Society will meet o soon as possible, determine how much money it will conribute the ensuing year, and appoint its delegates. It is highly desirable every society in the State be represented. We beseech our friends not to be tardy in this business .-Let the secretary of every society call a meeting at once-or if he fail to do his duty, let some member take hold of it Just at this juncture, Abolitionists in Ohio are called upon to act, with more energy than ever. Flood's Resolutions and Lowe's Black Bill ought to arouse the most indifferent.

### Cincinnati Canal Market. CINCINNATI, March 19, 1839, \$5 62

Flour, (Canal) City Mills, Corn. Oats, 53 Corn Meal. Wheat, per bushel, Butter, (kegs,) .12 a 16 Ponk .- Clear is held at \$21; Mess 18 to \$19,

### The late Congress: National Morals.

In our last, we referred to some of the peculiar Acts of the late Congress. We shall now briefly comment on its character, as a representative of the morals and manners of the American Na-

Unquestionably, the majority of any Congress, them, who, either as men or citizens, in virtue or talents, character or reputation, are superior to themselves. Still, they are the Representatives of the people, and by the great public of mankind, will be regarded as samples of that people. It may be fairly said, too, they are representatives of the average national character. How, then, docs that Congress appear in the eyes of intelligent men? Let us refer to the public business. The last session of Congress was about three months. During that time, the reference to the proper Committees of the several parts of the Presiden's Message was under debate, but the reference was never made! But few laws, of any description, were passed; and among those not acted upon, were some of the most important to the interests of the country. The session was wasted in partizan disputes, in personal controversies, in vain bravadoes. and in the discussion of selfish and impracticable schemes. In this manner, time passed, till, at the close of the session, the American Congress is John found sitting during the Sabbath day, for the transaction of its ordinary business! It may be said that this was an act of necessity. But, if so, what made it necessary? Nothing but the previous disregard of the public interest, and the waste of time during the entire session. The necessity was one of their own creation. However widely men may differ as to the mode of keeping the Sabbath day, they very generally agree, that it is neither right nor proper to be engaged in the ordinary transactions of business, on the day held sacred to the service of religion. A decent regard to the opinions of others, should place this restraint even on the most licentious individual; much more on the representatives of a people, of whom a great majority profess to observe the Sabbath day. But, passing this by, what are the manners of

this body? We find its leading members, of both parties, engaged in mutual abuse, which knows no limit, but the limits of the language. One member deals in the vocabulary of the lowest grog shop; another replies in language less coarse, but in sentiment equally vulgar; while a third flourishes in all the rhodomontade of a braggart, about the "honor" which lies in the "chivalry" of a pistol, and the morality of a bowie knife. In the meantime, Washington affords more than ordinary means of vicious resort. Without the control of either family or constituents, it is easy to see what may be the private life of one, who, having no principle, is released from the only restraint upon nduct, the opinion of others. On some of the most important occasions of the session, more than one-third of the members were absent, while the session, as that of a rowdy club.

If such are the morals and manners of Congress, what are the manners and morals of the people? There is but one rule for those who would save their country from disgrace and ultimate ruin, by Main street, Cincinnati. the prevalence of corruption. He who would act the patriot, must make his allegiance to virtue, higher than his allegiance to party. He must make it a principle to select the good and wise as his candidates, and leave the doctrine of expedien-ey in bargaining for the votes of the bad, with Cincinnati, March 12, 1839. those who love popularity more than their country.—Cin. Chronicle.

navy, was captured by the French at San Juan de Ullot and was given up by Admiral Baudin.

The most important portion of her news is the arrival at Vera Cruz of two diplomatic agents, General Gundaloupe Victoria and Manuel Gorostiza, charged by the Mexican Government to treat with Admiral Baudin on the cessation of hostilities. As soon as the latter heard of their arrival at Vera Cruz, he left Anton Lizardo for that place in the frigate Nereide; he was received at Vera Cruz with a salute from the cannon on the forts. The Mexican envoys, Admiral Baudin and the English ambassador, Mr. Packenham, repaired on board the expiration of six months after the time of su the English frigate La Pige, to discuss the basis of and \$3 00 if not paid until the end of the year. the English frigate La Piqe, to discuss the basis of

the proposed treaty. We are uninformed as to the result of the first conference, but we have good reason to infer from The tenor of semi-official letters brought by the Atar Gull, that there was no obstacle to the smoothing all difficulties, and that Vera Cruz would soon be re-opened to trade.

District Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, every Fifth-day, at the Anti-Slavery Office 29 N. Ninth st. below Arch.

Price of subscription, \$2 00 per annum, payable, always in advance. \$5 00, in advance, will pay for one copy three the tenor of semi-official letters brought by the Atar re-opened to trade.

We await the arrival of the Water Witch, which was to sail from Vera Cruz for this place three or four days after the Atar Gull; she will probably bring us the result of the conference.

The following anecdote, is contained in the closing paragraph of the great work of Madison, giving the debates of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States:

Whilst the last members were signing, Dr. Franklin looked towards the President's chair, at the back of which a rising sun happened to be painted, observed to a few members near him that painters had found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising sun from a setting sun.

"I have," said he, "often, and often, in the course of the session, and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to this issue, looked at that behind the President without being able to tell wheth er it was rising or setting. But now, at length, I have the happiness to know, that it is a rising, and not a setting sun."

ERROR CORRECTED BY EXPERIENCE .- Mr. Sturge, in his speech at Leeds, tells us that:

"Fifty years ago a few leading friends of the negro con-tuited together which should be the object of their attack— slavery or the slave trade, and under the idea that if the traffic were put down slavery would cease, they resolved to peti tion for the abolition of the former. To that resolution Granville Sharpe was opposed, and he (Mr. Sturge) knew that before their deaths both Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Zachary Macaulay agreed that his view had been right and their

Such men as Wilberforce and Macaulay could acknowledge their error, and retrace it, when proved. But our American great men, both in church and state, still cling to the idea, that having enacted laws against the slave trade, we have done all our duty toward the annihilation of slavery itself. The modern abolition movements in both have avoided that ancient error, by striking, as Wesley said, "at the root of this complicated villany."—Emancipator.

NEW YORK AGAINST THE GAG.—The New York House New York AGAINST THE UAG.—The New York House of Representatives have adopted, by a vote of 70 to 44, a series of resolutions, condemning and "solemnly protesting against the Atherton gag, as "a violation of the rights of the people" of that state; declaring that while they "recognise the peculiar rights of other members of this confederacy," they "cannot consent to interfere with the rights of the people." New York and reserving the representatives of that they "cannot consent to interfere with the rights of the peo-ple" of New York; and requesting the representatives of that state in Congress, "to use their best exertions to cause the Atherion resolutions to be rescinded," The last resolution of the series requests the Governor to "transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Sena-tors and Representatives in Congress, and also to the Gov-ernors of each of the United States, with a request that the same be laid before their respective Legislatres,—Penn, Freeman.

Kennapping .- The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday mot ning says:-"An arrest was made in town on Tuesday las on a charge of kidnepping. The persons implicated are from the neighborhood of Baltimore."

LITTLE DELAWARE MOVING .- Three hundred and nineteen women of the city of Wilmington have petitioned the Legislature for the abolition of slavery throughout the state. The petition of course was rejected in a contemptuous canmer; but the spirit of Liberty, once awake, is not to be daunted by Legislative rebuffs. We hall this movement of the

women of Wilmington as an earnest of better things to come. The agitation of the slavery question in Delaware will go on. Discussion will be elicited-light will be poured upon the subject, and the yeomanry of the state will, by and by, begin to see the folly of sanctioning a system that builds up leave a numerous body of constituents behind an oppressive aristocracy at the expense of the laboring peo ple, and impoverishes the many for the enrichment of few .- Christian Witness.

> GERNAN AGENT .- The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society for the Eastern Division have appointed C. F. Stollmeyr to labor as an anti-slavery agent among the German population of that section of the state. - Ib.

> THE VOTE FOR CONVENTION .- From a report made to the House of Representatives of Kentucky, by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, it appears that the number qualified voters in the State, according to the Assessor's books for 1838, (exclusive of the county of Carroll, from which the Commissioner's books have not been returned to the Auditor) is 104,622. In favor of a Convention there were 28,175 votes. Majority against it, 48,272 .- Western

> SHAMAFUL.-Resolutions against Atherton's Gag have been indefinitely postponed by the Rhode Island Legislature, by a vote of 35 to 30!—The prominent supporter of the gag act, and opponent of the anti-slavery cause, was Whipple, of Providence. History shall make his name infameus. Abolitionists of Rhode Island! remember that man-and wake up to the discharge of the high and solemn obligations now imposed upon you !- Liberator,

One thousand School Houses have been built or an now building in Ohio, under the new Common School Law

OF An exciting slave case was decided on Friday last be one Judge Hopkinson. A black man, who had resided here for twenty-three years, and aged about sixty, was claimed by a person from Maryland as his slave. The Judge decide that the proof was not sufficiently made out, and ordered the man to be liberated,—Phil. Sentinel.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

LADIES. The Misses Blackwell will be happy to receive young Ladies, either as Permanent Boarders, Day Boarders, or Daily Pupils, at their Establishment on Symmes st., (East Third,) Cincinnati, and feel confident that their system of tuition will command the approbation of those who may en trust to them the education of their daughters.

9—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

FRESH proof the superior efficacy of the Watasia, in all affections of the lungs.

Extract of a letter from an Agent in Worcester, Mass. "The demand for Watasia is increasing. Every one who takes it recommends it to others. The daughter of Mr. Coe, one of our most respectable citizens, had a severe cough for three or four weeks, and obtaining no relief, made trial of the Watasia, and in two or three days was entirely cured. Mr. Barker, the gentleman who has had the asthma for 10 years, whenever he feels the first presage of returnrumor represents their conduct on the last night of ing disease, takes about half a wine glass full of Watasia; nd obtains immediate and entire relief,' How often a slight cold leads to incurable affection of the

lungs? Who will delay applying for a medicine so uniformly successful. For sale, wholesale and retail, at Aphecaries' Hall, 19 PECK & Co. February 20th.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Persons having claims against the estate of Eliza Anthony,

deceased, are requested to present the same legally proven within one year.

JAMES CRANE, Adm'r.

MONEY IN ENGLAND. Persons wishing to procure money from any part of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing their friends to remit it through their Bankers to the account of Thomas Emery with Mesors. Buring Brothers & Co. London can receive the cash in Cincannat, or elsewhere if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the The Atar Gull formerly belonged to the Mexican party was captured by the Procedure of the Mexican in Cincannati, or elsewhere if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use it is designed must be particularly stated.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate

and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St. THE COLORED AMERICAN. Published weekly by Messrs. Ray and Bell, New York, No. 161, Duane st.; edited by Rev. Samuel E. Cornish. Terms-\$2 00 per annum in advance.

THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS, Edited by William H. Burleigh, is published by the Ex ecutive Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, every Wednesday, at No. 7, Fifth street, at \$2 00 per year, if paid in advance; \$2 50 if not paid until

THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN, Edited by John G. Whittier, is published by the Eastern District Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society

THE LIBERATOR,

Edited by W. I. Garrison, published by Isaac Knapp. Boston, No. 125, Cornhill. Terms-\$2 50 payable in advance;-\$3 00 in th subscribing. EMANCIPATOR,

Edited by J. Leavitt, and published at New York, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Terms—\$2 00 payable in advance. THE FRIEND OF MAN.

Edited by Wm. Goodell, and published at Utica, N. Y., by U. C. Rogers, under the direction of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society.

Terms-\$2 50 if paid within the year.

ZION'S WATCHMAN, Edited by La Roy Sunderland; published by Georg torrs, New York city.

Terms-\$2 00 payable in advance.

HERALD OF FREEDOM, Published at Concord, New Hampshire; edited by N.

Terms-\$1 00 payable in advance. ADVOCATE OF FREEDOM, Published semi-monthly by the Maine Anti-Slavery Soc

, at New Brunswick. Terms-50 cts. payable in advance.

CHARTER OAK, Published monthly by the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Soci Terms-50 cts. per annum.

HUMAN RIGHTS, Published monthly, at New York. Terms-25 cts. per annum.

Spirit of Roger Williams, Published by the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society uitons distribution, sold by the quantity.

Christian Journal, Edited by E. W. Chester, New York. Terms .- \$3 00

National Ref rmer, Published monthly at Philadelphia, Edited by W. Whipper, Terms. -\$1 00 a year in advance.

Voice of Freedom Published weekly at Montpelier, Vermont; Edited by C. L. Knapp. Terms. \$2 00 a year, payable in advance. Genius of Universal Emancipation, Published weekly by B. Lundy, Editor, at Henniper Illinois. Terms-\$1 50 per annum.

Anti-Slavery Lecturer. Published by the New York State Anti-Slavery Socied dited by Wm. Goodell. Terms-25 cents per annum.

### PIANO FORTES,

Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard & Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Blac well, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., bet Lawrence and Pike. January 21.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS. 250.000. TRUMAN & SMITH. Book Publishers, 150 Main street Cincinnati-Co the publishing of the Eclectic Series of School Boc President McGuffey and others, No School Book orize in the United States has received an equal patron In the short time the series has been before the public, ab, Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies have been published. Their great excellence has gained for them the admiration of Educaters, and they are generally adopted as standard class books in the schools of

Two highly important works-Professor Mansfield's Political Grammar,' and Miss Beecher's 'Moral Instructor,'have recently been added to the series. Movember 20th, 1838.

### NEW PUBLICATION.

Trial of Rev. J. B. MAHAN, for Felony, in the cing on Tuesday, the 13th, and terminating on Monday, the 19th of November, 1838. Reported by Joseph B. Reid and Henry R. Reeder, Esqrs., of Maysville, Ky.

THIS is a very important document-great principles ere involved in this case; and here the reader will find hem clearly stated, ably argued, and decisively settled. The Judge in his charge and decision; and the counsel in their speeches, have gone over the whole ground; and hence ave given a great amount of important information, in respect to the the case before them.

This document should be spread far and wide-it will do much directly and indirectly for ABOLITION. It can be sent by mail, or by the quantity, in other ways. Will not our friends in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, Pittsburg. Utica, &c., and throughout our own State, send in their orders for this "TRIAL?" Now is the time, while the River remains open.

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SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK Manufacturers. No. 214 Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th. WE, the subscribers, most respectfully acknowledge the liberal patronage that we have hitherto received from our friends and the public, in the above business, for which we ratefully return our thanks. And, as our object is to combine in all our goods, neatness, strength and durability with cheapness, we feel confident that, by unremitted aftention to business, we shall be able to produce such artic

ot fail to secure further patronage. We therefore beg leave to inform them, that we ha and shall continue to have constantly on hand, a g ortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, baggs, Trunks, &c., &c., with every variety of Cart and Plowing Gear; which are made from t. pect materials by competent workmen, at our own Manuf. bry. Lso, imported English Bridles, Bitts, Stirrups and Spurs; with a general assortment of White, and other

articles too tedious to mention. All Orders shall be minutely attended to, and executed with the greatest possible dispatch. - TERMS CASH. J. &. G. LAMB.

Cincinnati, November 20th, 1838.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE. A Farm of 80 acres, situated near to the McAdamized oad, six miles from town, with 60 acres in cultivation, a frame house having four rooms and a cellar; also a frame barn 56 by 40 feet, a log house and a garden with 15 to 20 fruit trees. The land is rolling, fertile, and well-watered

with springs.

A fertile Farm of 63 acres, situated in a healthy region, eight miles from town, well calculated for a Country Seat, having 38 acres in cultivation, an excellent and well-finished with 8 rooms, a hall, a cellar, and a porch; also a commodious frame barn with cow and poultry houses; likewise a carriage house, a brick smoke house, a two story log wise a carriage house, a brick smoke house, a two story log house, an excellent garden with every variety of choice shrubs, fruit trees and vines; also a paddock with many quince, plum, peach and other fruit trees; and a large apple or chard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is favorably situated for culture, is well watered with and saverably situated for culture, is well watered with and saverably situated for culture, is well watered with and saverably situated for culture, is well watered with and saverably situated for culture, is well watered with and saverably situated six miles from town, upon the Ohio, having 40 acres in tillage, a small orchard, a log house and many springs. The soil is rich and consists of upland and bottom. It is eligibly located for a Country Scat, having good building sites, and delightful views of the river and the Kentucky hills.

and the Kentucky hills.
A good Farm of 200 acres, situated 1 mile from the Other

and 76 from town, having 100 acres in cultivation, an extensive orchard, several cabins and many springs. The land is fair quality and very well located for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 166 acres, situated 10 miles from town upon a road, having 100 acres in culture, a good frame house with 14 rooms and a cellar; also an extensive frame barn, a frame cow house 60 feet long, and lumber, smoke, vagon and carriage houses; likewise two orchards, one com mon and the other choice, apple, pear and peech trees.— The land is fair quality, situated favorably for tillage, and

abounds in stone, water and valuable timber.

A fertile Farm of 160 acres, situated in Indiana 44 mile from Cincinnati, having 80 acres in cultivation, an excellent brick house, 50 by 36 feet, with 11 rooms, a hall and cellar; also a substantial frme barn 70 by 46 feet, and a large o chard of apple, cherry and peach trees. The land is level,

and the neighborhood healthly.

A desirable Farm of 270 acres, situated 5 miles from town upon a good road, having 220 acres in cultivation, an orghard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, an also a garden well enclosed, having strawberry a gus beds; likewise a frame house, with 3 rooms; a milk house with two bed rooms, a commodiou<sup>a</sup> f a brick smoke house, and frame stables and cow The land is rich and consists of bottom and uplar a very good farm, and well calculated for a country

airy, nursery, and market garden purposes.

A Country Seat, with 32 acres of land, situated upon a oad, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in cultivation, a fram house having 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame stable, a good cistern and a large orchard of choice apple, pear and cherry trees. The land is chiefly in meadow, is

rich and rolling.
A good Farm of 70 acres, situated 8 miles from town near to a McAdamized road, having 45 acres in cultivation an orchad of choice grafted fruit trees, a new brick house vith 5 rooms, a cellar, and a porch, also a lage frame barr with sheds, cribs and wagon house, two springs and a creek. The land is excellent and eligibly located for culture, 240 agres of very good land well located for culturati situated 24 miles from town, with 150 acres in culture, an rchard of 7 to 8 acres of choice grafted fruit trees, a frame ouse having 5 rooms an a cellar; also a commodious frame

barn, two wells and many springs. The farm is in excellen A farm of 112 acres, situated upon a good road, 7 mile from town, having 40 acres in tillage, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame barn, a well and a nursery of peach and apple trees; likewise bearing cherry, peach, raspberry and current trees. The land is rice,

A fertile Parm of 180 acres, situated 18 miles from town. A fertile Farm of 180 acres, situated 18 miles from town, and 3 from the Ohio river, having 90 acres in cultivation, a stone house, 40 by 20 feet, with 4 rooms, a hall, and a cellar; also a two story tan house, 34 by 20 feet, and several tan pits; likewise a saw-mill, a frame barn, 50 by 30 feet, and an orchard of 3 acres of choice apple, pear and peach trees. The land is rich, rolling, and well watered with

springs and creek. A desirable Stock Farm of 420 acres, situated upon turnpike, 28 miles from Lawrenceburgh, and 50 from Cincinnati, with 150 acres in cultivation, (chiefly in meadow an orchard of 4 acres of grafted apple trees, a cider mill and a press; also a frame house having 4 rooms and a porch; likewise a commodious frame barn; also a lage log barn, and a new frame shop. The land is eligibly situated for culture, and first rate quality for hay. It is a fine grazing farm.
It will be sold at a low rate upon favorable terms.

Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS for sale. Also, several small tracts without buildings, few miles from the city. Eligible HOUSES in various parts of the City, for sale

Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis. If by letter, postar Lapitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest up gage, or the best personal security at long period. cent at 10 days sight. Persons desirous of receiving money from Eng Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, c eash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the pay.

ised by the European Bankers. English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, of England notes bought and sold. Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their estat

will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

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Anti-Slavery Office Removed. The Anti-Slavery Offic is removed to the East side of Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets-over Mr. Rayne's shoe store, and nearly opposite Church Alley.

NEW BOOKS.

Just arrived from New York, a large supply of Books Pamphlets, Tracts, Anti-Slavery Letter Paper, &c., com-prising about all kinds, among the best Anti-Slavery publi-pations any where offered for sale.

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WE are happy to acknowledge the growing interest ma nifested by an enlightened and discriminating public in the access of the TOMATO Medicine.

The fact that we make known to the faculty its elements and explain to them, upon inquiry, every thing in relation to the modus operandi, which it is all-essential should be known, to enable the physician to understand fully what he is prescribing, and of couase to know the results, which should follow, with the same degree of certainty, that he can know them in the administration of any other article, removes from it every suspicion of quackery, and places it on a par with other important remedial agents. Mason Circuit Court of Kentucky; commen- quently there is no physician who, having tested its operation and efficacy in the removal of disease, may not pre scribe the Compound Tonato Extract with as much propriety as he can prescribe a preparation which he has himself compounded.

To puff our medicine into general use, has never made any part of our plan of action; and our friends who have noticed our communications, will absolve us of any such attempt. We believe it to possess as valuable medicinal properties, and as great a therapeutic influence over the system, as any other simple or compound preparation to be found in the materia medica. But it has been our object to bring it before the public, principally by means of sub-mitting it to the scrutiny and experience of those who mus ecessarily be the best judges of its intrinsic ments-the physicians. We were willing, after a frir trial, to abide by their decision, and we have not been disappointed in the

Unlike the thousand secret nostrums of the day, this article does not fear the scrntiny and investigation of physi cians, but rather courts it. If, therefore, there is any compound preparation put up for general and family use, which should be encouraged and extensively patronized by the medical profession, it is the genuine TOMATO Medicine; and we trust we shall, ere long, have the satisfaction of see ing it in general use, and its excellence duly appreciated by all, whose opinion is of any value, however sceptical and orejudiced they may be at present.

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Ohio Anti-Slavery office. RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN to Suffrage, Citizenship, and Trial by Jury: being a book of facts, argu-ments and authorities, historical notices, and sketches of lebates, with notes-price 25 cents. REMARKS OF HENRY B. STANTON, in the Re resentative's Hall, on the 23d and 24th of February, 1837,

efore the Committee of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, to whom was referred sundry he subject of Slavery-price 12 1-2. SPIRIT OF HUMANITY AND ESSENCE OF MORALITY; extracted from the productions of the En-lightened and Benevolent of various ages and climes—illus-

## TE AM. ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC, For 1839.

For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository Main street, between 4th and 5th, East side Price, \$4,00 per hundred, 50 cents a dozen,

6 cents single. ALSO:-The Proceedings of the

Indiana Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Milton, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th, 1838. For sale at the Cincinnati Book Depository.

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trict Attorney for Medina Co., O. His book gives abundant and striking evidence of a long and tho-rough acquaintance with history, the sacred scriptures, and common law. It exhibits uncomm lact, ingenuity, and originality—and contains more reading matter than any anti-slavery book hereto fore sold in the West,—and all for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. We hope that all our societies will hasten to procure one or more copies for circulation in their respective vicinities, and that individuals who can purchase, will do so for the good of their neighbors They can be had in any quantities of Mr. Olcott, Medina, Medina Co., O. or at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cincinnati. JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

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THE FOUNTAIN, for every day in the year. ANTI-SLAVERY MAGAZINE, 1st, and 2nd. vols Elizabeth Margaret Chandler's Poems and Prose vorks, by Benj. Lundy. per copy, 50 75
Phillis Wheatley's Memoir and Poems—a native of Africa, and once a slave.

PAMPHLETS. EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES. WELD'S BIBLE ARGUMENT.

A. E. GRIMKE'S APPEAL to the Christian women SPEECH OF HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS on the HON. J. Q. ADAMS' letters to his constituents. DEBATE ON "MODERN ABOLITIONISM," n the General Conference of the Methodist E. Church. 12

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Declaration of Sentiments, and Constitution of the Am

Anti-Slavery Society. - O. S. Chase Esq's Speech in the case of the Slave Matilda.
Narrative of the Riotsin Cincinnati, Birney's Correspondence with Elmore, in pamphlet form, 12 cts., and in sheets

Mrs. Child's Anti-Slavery Catechism—very valu-Fifth Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery Se ety 25
Wesley's Thoughts upon Slavery, a noble article to pu

into the hands of pro-slavery and apostate Methodists, whe idolize the NAME of John Wesley, while they scorn his spiril and vilify his principles.

Observations on a living and effectual Testimony organizations Slavery, introduced with some remarks upon excess and su-perfluity. Recommended to the consideration of the Socie-ty of Friends, by David Irish. Self-Justification Self-Condemned, a dialogue, by Duvid Irish.

"Abolitionism Exposed," Corrected, by a Physician

formerly resident of the South—with a Plan for Abolishing the Am. Anti-Slavery Soc. and its auxiliaries, by a Tennes-Rural Code of Haiti, by a Southern Planter. Authentic Ancedotes of American Slavery.

"Liberty"—a compilation of the sayings of eminent Legislators, Jurists, Moralists, Philosophers, Poets, &c., in regard to human liberty, Am. Slavery, and the character of the enslaved; also a full history of the Texan revolt. White America is here judged out of her own mouth. The Abolitionist may find in this pamphlet what he would otherwise have to ransack hundreds of volumes to find.

Pine Steel Engraved Portrait of Benjamin Lundy, the ustly celebrated pioncer in the cause of the enslaved.

Bronzed Profile of the murdered Lovejoy.

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War in Texas. Origin and true causes of the Texan In

surrection, commenced in the year 1836 .-- By Benjamin

An Address to the Presbylerians of Kentucky, proposing a plan for the instruction and emancipation of their slaves. By a Committee of Synod of Kentucky.